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ABSTRACT

A brief introduction is given to the bibliography, which contains 263 citations and 162 original abstracts of articles on the topic of women dentists. The citations cover the period of 1865-1977, and include some from popular publications. The majority are from professional and scientific journals and books. (MSE)

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AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF WOMEN IN DENTISTRY

An Annotated Bibliography

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Preface

The percentage of women in dentistry is lower than in any other health care occupation in the United States. In 1972, only three percent of all practicing dentists were female, in contrast to twelve percent physicians and five percent veterinarians.[1] Dentistry appears to be the most sex-typed of all male-dominated health and health-related occupations; for example, there are special schools to train women for the medical profession, but to date, no such school of dentistry for women has been established.

Well over a hundred years of literature about the relatively few women in dentistry is available to the researcher. It clearly demonstrates a longstanding concern about women's inability to meet the combined physical and mental demands made by the profession and often reiterates the belief that if women do become dentists, they should limit their practices to the treatment of other women and children. The role deemed most appropriate for women is that of a help-mate, needed to keep the office tidy, calm the anxious patient, and act as assistant and secretary.

The recent passage of affirmative action legislation and the recognized need for additional dental "manpower" have resulted in a substantial increase in the number of women being admitted to dental schools. There are many reasons to study their success and their impact on the structure of a profession controlled by men. The viability of dentistry as a career for large numbers of females should be examined based upon the experience of those entering the profession today. Since women are only now entering the field of dentistry in substantial numbers, the psycho-social, intellectual and educational characteristics of women applying and being accepted to dental schools should be determined and compared to similar information for women entering schools of medicine.

The bibliography presented in this document is designed to meet the needs of researchers interested in women dentists; it includes 263 citations and 162 original abstracts of articles related to the subject. Covering the period between 1865 and 1977, articles were originally identified through the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System (MEDLARS) and the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) surveys. Additional articles were identified through a search of specific

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1. 1975 Handbook on Women Workers, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standard Administration, Women's Bureau, Bulletin 297, p. 265.

journals and books related either to dentistry or to women and health professions. Entries are included from journals in Great Britain, Canada and the United States; scattered examples of popular publications may also be found among their number.

Supported as an element in a contract entitled: "A Study of the Participation of Women in the Health Care Industry Labor Force," funded by the Office of Health Resources Opportunity, Health Resources Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the annotated bibliography provides an appropriate starting place for those investigators interested in subjects related to women and health occupations, with particular emphasis on dentistry. The text is organized into two sections: a bibliography of citations arranged alphabetically, and a set of annotations arranged chronologically, to provide an historical overview of women's progress in this field.

Citations marked with an asterisk (*) appear in the annotated bibliography. A key to the abbreviations for scientific journals is located at the back of the text. Judgment was used in the selection of articles for annotation.

Summary

An historical review of women in American dentistry reveals very little change over the past century. The first woman to earn a D.D.S. degree in the United States did so in 1866;[1] in the next seven years she was joined by a small number of other pioneer women dentists. However, more than a hundred years later--in 1970--women accounted for a mere 3.4 percent of the 90,801 practicing dentists in the United States.[2] Unlike medicine, no school of dentistry has ever been established specifically to train women; as late as 1968-1969, only 0.9 percent of first-year students in U.S. schools of dentistry were women. By 1974-1975 the enrollment of female first-year students had risen to 11.2 percent, largely as a result of the women's movement and affirmative action.[3] These figures represent strong evidence that dentistry is the most clearcut example of sex-stereotyping among the health professions.

Because relatively little research has been undertaken on women dentists (especially by contrast with women physicians), an exhaustive literature search was performed in the course of this study; its results appear as Appendix A and are summarized briefly here.

The effects of overt male prejudice are well documented in accounts of early women dentists[4] and sexual bias undeniably continues to contribute to the dearth of women in dentistry today. However, the importance of other factors must also be acknowledged, notably those of particular relevance to married women dentists. It has long been maintained, both implicitly and at the policy-making level that time and money expended on

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1. "Women in Dentistry: 1885-1889," JADA 15 (1928): 1735-1756.

2. U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. PC (1)-D2-D52. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.

3. Minorities and Women in the Health Fields. Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration, Public Health Service, DHEW. Publication no. (HRA) 76-22. Table 68, p. 74.

4. "Women in Dentistry." Ohio State Journal of Dental Science 6(6):266-273, 1886; Kinsler, Miriam S. "The American Woman Dentist: A Brief Historical Review from 1855 through 1968." Bulletin of the History of Dentistry 17(2):25-31, December 1969.

training women in dentistry go unrealized due to the intervention of marriage and motherhood. Though this contention is refuted by the evidence of women who successfully combine domestic responsibilities and careers, and though other women who interrupt their careers resume practice once their family obligations have been fulfilled,[5] the number of practicing women dentists could undoubtedly be increased by a wider availability of day care facilities and more flexible work schedules.

Despite such handicaps, women dentists who perservered tend to consider the profession to offer compensatory rewards; once in practice, most were ultimately accepted by both male colleagues and patients. Those whose careers were endorsed and championed by influential male dentists and others are generous in their praise and gratitude for efforts on their behalf.[6]

The U.S. Public Health Service in 1967 reported a developing dental manpower shortage that "threatens to impair [the dental profession's] ability to meet future demands for dental services."[7] Such demands are soaring due to rising incomes and education levels, increasing population, federal financing of dental care, and growing recognition of the importance of regular dental care. The Public Health Service predicted that by 1975 there would be 28,000 fewer active dentists than the 137,000 required--a shortage of 20 percent.[8] As a result of this shortage, practicing women dentists are being urged to do more than express their appreciation and enjoy their success. In conjunction with the American Dental Society and high-school counselors, some are helping to familiarize young women with the wide range of opportunities offered by a career in dentistry.

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5. L.A. Friend, "Career Commitment of Female Dental Graduates," British Dental Journal 135 (July 1973): 22-24.

6. Hilton, Jennie, "Women in the Dental Profession." Items of Interest 12(5)145-146, 1890.

7. Donald W. Johnson, "Dental Manpower Resources in the United States," American Journal of Public Health 59 (1969):691.

8. Ibid., p. 690.

During the 112-year history of women in American dentistry, the hope has often been expressed that women were on the threshold of complete professional acceptance, and that their numbers would soon equal those of their counterparts in Europe and South America (see Table 2.2). Such expectations have thus far been unrealized. It remains to be seen whether female enrollment in dental schools will continue to rise, and significantly increase the proportion of female dentists practicing in the United States.

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1865-1899

Barker, Geo. T. "Dental Surgery - Should Females Practice It?" The Dental Times 3(4):152-155, 1865-1866.

A male dentist states his case against admitting women to the practice of dental surgery on the basis of their inability to meet the combined physical and mental demands made by that profession. He contrasts the rigors of dentistry with examples of other occupations which do not require simultaneous activity by both mind and body and points out that the very non-routine character of dentistry creates an additional drain on its practitioners. Allowing that women have the requisite intellectual capacity, the author nonetheless maintains that their inherent physical weakness renders them unsuitable for the practice of dentistry, and that they should more properly be concerned with domestic activities.

"Women-Dentists in Egypt." The Dental Cosmos 16:216-217, 1874.

Quoting from a letter written by a male dentist in Cairo, this brief article reports on opportunities for women dentists in Egypt where women may not consult with men, and further points out that circumstances are favorable for both women dentists and doctors in all eastern countries.

"A Lady D.D.S." The Dental Register 30(9):409-410, 1876.

An interview with a woman dentist one year following her graduation from Pennsylvania Dental College produces evidence of her professional success despite initial prejudice to her unique position. She limits her practice to the treatment of women and children, a specialty for which the male author of this article finds her eminently qualified to the extent that he expresses his wish that the demand for dentists could be met by more women such as she.

"Women in Dentistry." Dental Register 31(3):100-105, 1877.

The author responds to numerous inquiries concerning women in the dental profession by submitting for reprint an article which addresses that subject. In it, women are encouraged to consider dentistry not only for personal satisfaction and profit, but also for the opportunity to inspire other women to make the same career choice.

Two examples of successful women who pioneered in the field of dentistry are cited: Lucy Hobbs and Henrietta Herschfeld. Both overcame initial objections to their enrollment in dental schools and went on to reap praise for their ability and fortitude from faculty and male students. A third woman, A.A. Fayerweather, is mentioned for her success in a related field, that of manufacturing artificial teeth.

Kingsley, Norman W. "Woman." Br.J.D.S. 27:323, 1884.

Speaking before the American Academy of Dental Science in Boston in 1883, a male dentist opens his discussion of "Woman" with quotations from various literary sources to illustrate that man has always depicted woman as a being apart from himself, never his equal or counterpart. How then can woman become an independent and self-sustaining creature? Her options are governed by such disparate factors as changing views toward class distinction and her prospects for marriage. The speaker states his view that the capacity to meet the specific requirements of any occupation is a matter to be judged on an individual basis, and that no profession should be deemed beyond the reach of an entire group. In discussing character traits which set women apart from men, he places great value upon their intuition as a diagnostic tool, their compassionate nature, and maternal instinct. He states that although there are some successful women dentists, their number is insufficient to allow a judgment regarding the overall suitability of dentistry as a profession for women. It may be that those who did succeed were exceptional women who would have succeeded equally in any endeavor, and that they possessed more male than female characteristics. He concludes that women can be most useful in auxiliary positions, as helpmates to dentists. As they become more proficient in their duties, they can advance to filling teeth and other functions within their capacity to perform without damage to their femininity. Some may wish to go further and become dentists and while the speaker would not urge this pursuit, neither would he discourage it. He admires those women who seek to earn an independent living when the ideal fulfillment of marriage appears remote or impossible.

Smilie, Elton R. "Woman's Fitness for the Dental Profession." Dental Headlight 5(4):144-146, 1884.

The author of this article, a dental instructor, does not dispute the fact that properly trained women have the potential to become successful dentists, but rather he questions the wisdom of contradicting a natural order which separates male and female duties. To support his position, he quotes from a letter written by one of his former students, now a woman dentist. In it she states that although gratified by her professional achievements, she is dismayed at the difficulty of forming suitable friendships and of maintaining propriety among would-be male patients. Despite her success as a dentist, she laments the absence of woman's true fulfillment--a home vocation. Her primary source of solace is her belief that beneficial gains of any description can only be accomplished through the positive influence of women.

"Female Dentists." Br.J.D.S. 28:453-454, 1885.

The impetus for change is frequently brought about by a need which transcends emotional objections and longheld traditions. This axiomatic thesis, as it pertains to women and their pursuit of occupations beyond conventional spheres is the subject of an editorial in which arguments are presented for and against women in dentistry. Some hold the view that women who seek such avenues of employ may indeed establish new precedents, but in so doing they undergo a parallel loss of their feminine qualities, such as natural reserve and an inclination for domestic serenity. The likelihood of working with female colleagues, especially for treating women and children, has already been considered and in some instances acted upon by many male dentists. Although women may be regarded as particularly well suited to treat young patients, when treatment consists of tooth extraction, for example, their perceived advantage may not be sustained in reality. The editorial states that in England, the prospect of women dentists lies far in the future, and the merits of their participation even at subordinate levels is open to debate. As assistants and secretaries, women can provide useful service by exercising diplomacy and compassion toward patients, and by maintaining a neat and tidy office for the dentist. However, these virtues are not inherent in all women and their potential for making significant contributions to dentistry must continue to be evaluated.

Response: Items of Interest 7(11):520-522, 1885.

An editorial response to opinions expressed in the British Journal of Dental Science contends that competent women are barred from many professions by the self-serving actions of men who conceal their prejudice under the guise of "protecting" women. Artificial divisions of labor which frequently exclude women from more desirable and better paying positions are imposed by and in favor of men who do not comprehend that sexism has no place in the labor market. The editor calls for a spirit of cooperation among men and women to allow each individual the freedom to make career choices based upon interest and ability rather than upon gender.

"Dental Women." Br.J.D.S. 29:1098-1099, 1886.

An editorial offers a tongue-in-cheek apology to a woman reader who had taken exception to its use of the term "female" dentist; it then directs more serious attention to denying her charge that its support of women was less than enthusiastic. As evidence of genuine commitment, it acknowledges that the field of dentistry holds many opportunities for women and praises the action of the National Dental Hospital in admitting women to its classes for the first time.

"Women Graduates in Dentistry." Br.J.D.S. 29:741, 1886.

A news item, published in 1886, notes that six women had been graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery: three from Germany and one each from Pennsylvania, New York and the West Indies.

Truman, James. "Women in Dentistry." Items of Interest 8(7):290-294, 1886.

An excerpt from Susan B. Anthony's then to be published book details the efforts of Dr. James Truman, Dean of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, to promote the cause of women dentists. His commitment to eliminate sexism in admissions policies ultimately resulted in legislation which opened the way for women to matriculate at his and at other dental schools. Those who benefitted from his intercession on their behalf, Henriette Hirschfeld

among them, justified his faith in their abilities and by their outstanding professional accomplishments proved that prejudice against women dentists was neither fair nor warranted.

"Women in Dentistry." Ohio State Journal of Dental Science 6(6):266-273, 1886.

Biographical sketches of women in dentistry are excerpted from Volume III of the History of Woman Suffrage which Susan B. Anthony, one of its editors, made available for this article prior to publication of the book.

Lucy Hobbs is featured as the first woman graduate of a dental school. A letter from the dean of Ohio State Dental College testifies to her value in the classroom by praising her academic excellence and her stabilizing effect upon other students. Miss Hobbs (later Mrs. Taylor) contributes by writing of her early efforts to become a dental student and credits the West with being first to grant women equal standing with men in the dental field. Support for her endeavor came from one male professor who sympathized with her right to pursue her occupational choice and from another who characterized dentistry as a proper profession for women in his valedictory address.

Henriette Hirschfeld arrived at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery from Berlin in 1868 with the expectation that she would enroll without difficulty and receive the professional training needed to obtain a diploma. Instead her attempt met bitter opposition from faculty members and only a change in the deciding vote of the dean led to her eventual admittance. She succeeded in earning the respect of students and faculty despite their continuing reservations about the propriety of women in dentistry.

The period following her graduation was marked first by faculty resistance toward admitting any more women, then by a change in this stance when loss of revenue ensued, and finally by a renewal of opposition at the conclusion of one year's study by three women then enrolled. The women's legal right to continue their studies was supported by a special committee convened to hear an appeal brought by the dean on behalf of the women.

"Women in Dentistry." Ohio State Journal of Dental Science 6(6):289-290, 1886.

The Dean of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery recalls Lucy B. Hobbs' initial applications for admission and the reasons for their denial. While still in private practice, he rejected her first request for "reasons beyond his control." After he had assumed the position of Dean, she was once again denied admission by passage of a resolution to exclude "women and men of African descent." This decision was subsequently reversed by a second vote taken among faculty members at an A.D.A. meeting which Miss Hobbs also attended. She reapplied, was admitted and graduated in 1866. She merits praise from the author for her outstanding professional and personal qualities.

Ramsay, R.B. "Women in Dentistry." Items of Interest 9(4):145-147, 1887; see also Dental Advertiser 18(3):102-104, 1887; American Journal of Dental Science 21(3):136-139, 1887-1888.

A woman dentist speculates on the possible reasons why men and women are finally joining forces in their labor efforts after centuries of separation. A history of dentistry reveals that the actions of men who assumed a proprietary hold on its practice resulted in the exclusion of women; however, the actions of other men with foresight and persistence brought about restoration of women's equality in this profession. The author contends that a woman dentist's right to practice in America is both legal and practical. From a pragmatic viewpoint, professional standards of dentistry are upheld and enhanced by legally sanctioned women dentists who are from refined backgrounds and whose presence is a deterrent to those widows of dentists who frequently use the names of their deceased husbands and employ unqualified men to continue in dental practice unlawfully. She points out that dental schools have benefitted financially from women as well as from men; consequently women have a legitimate place in those institutions where, in addition, their attendance exerts a favorable influence on the behavior of male students.

Women generally have not aspired to professional status because of their conditioning toward more "womanly" roles, but the number of women dental students is increasing, and those who do succeed

are well received by colleagues and patients alike. Noted is the fact that two of thirty-two current (1887) women graduates had returned to their native Germany where they were greeted with honor and respect.

The author correlates a nation's degree of enlightenment and advancement with the esteem in which it holds women; conversely, to the degree that any profession oppresses women it sacrifices progress and remains chained to the past. She optimistically concludes that harmony between the sexes will be achieved in the new century.

Hilton, Jennie Kollock. "Woman in Dentistry." The Dental Register 41(11):525-528, November 1887.

The introduction of women to the practice of dentistry was consistent with progressive attitudes of the times, and attention was then more properly directed to the quality of services provided. Women who are qualified for this profession possess the necessary physical stamina and mental capacity to perform as well as men and even to surpass them in the areas of patience, compassion and gentleness. They are unparalleled in the treatment of children who, with women, comprise the majority of their patients. Deans of dental colleges with whom the author corresponded were unanimous in their praise of women dental students. The author cites the following facts as evidence of women's fitness for the profession: five dental colleges in the United States were then (1887) admitting women students and the number was gradually increasing; the number of women dentists in practice nationally reached almost one hundred in addition to those who had returned to practice in their native countries following graduation.

McNaughton, C.W. "Progress of Women in Dentistry." Br.J.D.S. 32:771, 1889.

A woman dentist, Vice President of the Michigan Dental Society, reports briefly on two German ladies who were in the vanguard of women graduates from dental college. One of them, Dr. Henriette Hirschfeld, achieved distinction in her native country by being called upon to treat the royal family there. She was followed by others from both Germany and England who also took dental degrees in the United States and returned to practice in their own countries.

Robinson, Martha J. "Woman's Work in the Profession." Ohio Journal of Dental Science 9(12):564-566, 1889; see also Dental Register 43(12):586-588, 1889; Archives of Dentistry 6(12):576-578, 1889.

In a paper read before the Ohio State Dental Society in 1889, a woman dentist discusses the interrelationship between women's rights and the equality of human rights as a whole. A universal belief in the concept of "might makes right" has discriminated particularly against women, whose career opportunities began to widen beyond the periphery of domestic tasks only in the nineteenth century. She argues that just as there are divisions of labor in other occupations, so might there be in the practice of dentistry. The fact that tooth extractions and major surgery are best left to male dentists in no way diminishes the competence of women dentists to perform other valuable dental services. The author suggests dentistry for children, treatment of teeth and gums, minor surgery and prosthetic dentistry as suitable specialties for women. Above all is the importance of allowing each individual the freedom to choose a career without inhibiting the scope of choice; performance rather than prejudice should determine the limits, if any.

Spencer, W.R. "Women Dentists." Items of Interest 11(12):541, December 1889.

In response to an article entitled "Woman Dentist," published in an earlier issue of Items of Interest, a male dentist lists his objections to the encroachment of women into his profession. He characterizes the woman who prefers "man's work" to marriage as one who has denied her femininity and rejected her proper status as a helpmate to man. He contends further that such women, who must earn only enough money for their own support place too low a value on their labors, resulting in diminished wages for men who must support families. The author contends that this situation will ultimately cause all salaries to fall so low that they will sustain only one individual and, "none but the 'born rich' will dare marry." His final argument against women in the dental profession is that any threat to the "reciprocal love and respect of a noble man and a pure woman," as embodied by marriage and family, is in direct opposition to the will of God and "must result in moral depravity."

Response: Items of Interest 12(1):35-37, 1889.

Several readers submit their opinions in opposition to published articles critical of women dentists. Their defense of women in professions previously regarded as male bastions is predicated upon recognizing that women as well as men possess the intellectual capacity to perform required duties, that all honest work is honorable and therefore no career can result in diminished esteem, and that independence among women is not merely a whim but in many instances a true necessity for survival. The correspondents unanimously welcome women to the profession of dentistry.

Response: Items of Interest 12(2):75-77, 1889.

Four readers respond to an article in which women dentists are characterized in derogatory terms. The first, an M.D., writes that he would gladly accept any individual with ability regardless of sex, and he argues against the charge that women who pursue professional career goals forfeit their femininity. Pointing to their success in areas where they have been accepted, he urges all men to be more receptive toward admitting women to the professions. The second respondent is a woman dentist who challenges the distinctions made between men's and women's work and instead holds that ability should be the sole criterion for the performance of any task. Proof of women's competence lies in their demonstrated success both in dental school and in actual practice thereafter. The two letters which follow (one from England) reinforce the concept that it is to everyone's benefit when women pursue goals consistent with their talents, and that success should properly accrue to those who merit it, male or female.

Response: Items of Interest 12(5):145-146, April 1890.

The views of a male dentist, whose case against women in his profession had been published earlier, elicit a strong response from one of their number. After expressing gratitude for the fact that other men, several of whom are named, hold more enlightened sentiments and actively support the advancement of women dentists, Dr. Jennie Hilton addresses herself to specific criticism in the offending article. The author denies that home is neglected by professional

women and indeed considers that many aspects of domestic management are enhanced by the very skills which bring them success as dentists. The performance of routine and menial chores associated with home-making should not be regarded as the sole province of women but instead should be shared equally by men and women alike. Contrary to the charge that she is giving up all hope of heaven, the woman dentist who exercises her skills with compassion and competence for the good of others is fulfilling a sacred obligation; she would be remiss in her duty to God should she fail to use those talents. To the man who is not threatened by her accomplishments, the independent and self-reliant woman is not less lovely but more so because of her ability to contribute both intellectually and financially. The author categorically denies that these women must be man-haters. She openly acknowledges that no headway could have been made without the help and support of men who were early champions of equality. For these men there is honor, respect and reverence; for the male dentist who would obstruct the progress of women there is only facetious pity.

Benson, John J. "Women As Bread-Winners." Dental Headlight 11(2):63-66, 1890.

The author contends that women who are obliged--out of financial necessity--to seek business or professional careers are handicapped in that endeavor by negative public attitudes. Fearing that the value of traditional domestic duties will be denigrated, society regards with suspicion those who would seek fulfillment elsewhere. Under this kind of pressure, bread-winning women generally tend to seek occupations which are socially acceptable and regarded as "womanly." The resultant narrowing of options not only leads to excessive competition for those limited positions deemed suitable, but also to a concomitant lowering of wages within that sphere.

Two personal accounts are presented, both related to the field of dentistry, to illustrate the benefits derived upon broadening the range of occupational choices open to women. The author views men as not entirely unsympathetic to the cause of women's advancement and states that, on the contrary, once convinced of the validity of women's aims, men will help in their achievement.

Taft, J. "Women as Dentists in Perfect Propriety." Items of Interest 12(1):38, 1890.

A male dentist comments on the consistent academic superiority of women dental students over their male classmates. He attributes women's greater success to their self-reliance and determination to achieve despite anticipated opposition, whereas many men who are not suited for other occupations choose dentistry with the expectation that few demands will be made of them. As a result, women occupy better posts and are a good reflection upon the profession.

"Women Graduates of the Pennsylvania Dental College." Items of Interest 12:43, 1890.

Agreement on the subject of coeducation varied widely among universities in 1890. When asked to comment on coeducation at his school, Dr. Warren of the Pennsylvania Dental College responded that its success or failure was determined for the most part by the character and intelligence of students and not by whether they were male or female. In his view, women should be encouraged to pursue higher education, and the opportunity to do so should be available equally to both sexes.

"About Woman-She Should Not Be a Doctor (Or Dentist)." Western Dental Journal 5:214-215, 1891; see also The Dental Advertiser 22:130, 1891.

In this article, a male physician is quoted from Ladies' Home Journal as having expressed his opposition to women as doctors or dentists. Despite their undisputed intellectual capacity and gentle personalities, he contends that women are not suited to these professions because they lack the requisite physical stamina and are by nature unable to withstand the rigors and demands of medical practice. It is his opinion that those few who do achieve success do so not because they are women, but rather in spite of it, and that even they might have been more successful had they been men.

"Gain for Co-education." The Dental World 1:41-42, 1892.

An editorial written in 1892 lauds the action of the University of Chicago in becoming a fully co-educational institution. Along with similar changes taking place among other colleges and universities, it is seen as further evidence that traditional objections to educated women are being relinquished in favor of more progressive attitudes toward their equality with men.

Gibson, F.T. "Co-education." The Dental World 1:20-22, 1892.

According to the author, the presence of women students in dental school is an inhibiting factor in classes dealing with anatomy, physiology, and similar subjects. He does not fault women for their modest behavior; however, he feels that instructors failed to fully present material which might have caused embarrassment in the co-educational setting. He states that he was thus deprived of the complete education to which he was entitled and suggests that if women wish to learn and study along with men, they must be prepared to hear all the facts without regard to their sense of propriety.

[Untitled article re: Russian women dentists] Br.J.D.S. 35:271, 1892.

An 1892 editorial comments that women's inclination toward dentistry in Russia is reflected by the fact that during a ten-year period, the dental school at St. Petersburg passed 219 students of which 135 were women; they are also in the majority at the Odessa school. No comment is made regarding their social status except to quote an individual who reports that his lady barber had decided to withdraw from that profession to pursue one in dentistry.

"Woman in Dentistry." Items of Interest 14(7):434-439, 1892.

In 1892, women dentists in Philadelphia continued to be regarded with wonder notwithstanding their greater concentration in that city than anywhere else in the country. They were, however, only ten in number out of 443 dentists then practicing there, and their national total was only approximately sixty despite a twenty-year history of women in that profession. The merits of a career in dentistry for women are discussed, and

traditional arguments against it dispelled. Philadelphia might be considered the center of American dentistry by virtue of its two dental schools, both of which, according to the author, admitted women on equal terms with men. Early women graduates included Henriette Hirschfeld, Anna Ramburger and Josie DeTehon. Other women graduates, both native and foreign-born, are named along with a statement of their professional accomplishments. Dentistry is enthusiastically endorsed as a proper and rewarding field for women, particularly in the specialized treatment of children and other women.

"Women Dentists." The Dental Tribune 1(2):19, December 1892.

A list of the number of women dentists in the United States at the end of the 19th century is arranged by individual states and published for the purpose of showing women's interest in that profession. The total number of women dentists practicing in 23 states is shown to be 144, although the report points out that the list is by no means complete.

"Women Dental Practitioners and the World's Columbian Dental Congress." The Dental Cosmos 35:409-410, 1893.

Editorial attention and endorsement are directed to the World's Columbian Dental Congress for its official position of equal recognition for men and women dentists. The increasing number of accomplished women practitioners dictates that they be included and allowed to participate in the Congress without prejudice. Also noted is the importance of a concurrent one-day special session of the Women's Dental Association of the United States, at which information generated by the Congress would be made available for discussion and a central headquarters established for providing all data relative to women dentists. It is thought that such a display of professionalism among women will demonstrate the merits of their cause to all. Women participants at the Congress were urged to concentrate their energies toward meeting the following objectives:

a) to abolish professional sex discrimination
b) to establish professional equality between men and women dentists
c) to demonstrate their capacity for superior performance in the field of dentistry.

"The Early Woman in Dentistry." Southern Dental Journal and Luminary 13:242-245, 1894.

The early struggles of Lucy Hobbs Taylor to become the first woman dentist are described, beginning with an account of her determination to overcome male resistance to her unorthodox career choice. Strong personal qualities are revealed in this biographical article as it traces her attempts to realize her ambition despite privation and rejection. Several testimonials to her ability and perseverance are cited from former professors, and sharp contrast is drawn between restrictive attitudes toward women dentists in the East and the more liberal stance in the West. A brief report follows of the second woman dentist, Henriette Hirschfeld. Her presence in class drew initial abuse from fellow students, but her manifest ability overcame their objections and she too graduated and became a successful practitioner in her native Germany. These pioneer women in dentistry paved the way for their successors in a field where hundreds of women now (1894) flourish.

"A Female Dentist in Bosnia." Br.J.D.S. 38:981, 1895.

In 1895 the government of Bosnia granted permission for a woman to practice dentistry in any part of the country except the capital city of Serajevo, which was already, according to the official government declaration, "sufficiently supplied with dentists."

Miller, F. "Should Women Be Dentists?" The Dental Record 16(4):155-161, 1896.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, when women were admitted as students at Edinburgh but not at the London Dental Hospital, the issue of women as dentists was much debated. The author of this article disagrees with proponents of the theory that women who attempt to enter the professions have a perverted sexual instinct. He believes that women who have to earn money to support themselves should be allowed to enter the learned professions, if they satisfy the board of examiners. He cites the refusal of women to go to women dentists as the major threat to the future of women dentists.

On querying Lilian Murray, one of the few women dentists in Great Britain, as to the fitness of women for dental careers, the author was informed that women lack the strength and sustaining power

necessary for all branches of dentistry. She notes that the natural tact and tenderness of women, however, suit them for treating children's teeth. This same tenderness could prevent women from filling teeth successfully. In addition, woman's sympathy prevents her from being a good business person.

The author finds Murray too harsh on women dentists. In his opinion, woman's natural gentleness and sympathy are requisite qualities for skillful dentists. Although women lack the combination of patience and levelheadedness which male dentists possess, women surpass men in neatness in the operating room. The author and Murray agree that young children would be better treated by women than men dentists. He also points out that while some men might enjoy the novelty of a woman dentist, powerful, athletic men would probably prefer not to have women attend to their extractions.

"The New Woman Dentist." Br.J.D.S. 39:822, 1896.

Editorial comment is directed toward a woman dentist whose portrait, clad in cap and gown, had appeared earlier in a newspaper article. Noting that the dentist, Dr. Maude Rankin, employs ten men despite her stated openness to women co-workers, the editorial questions whether her usual wardrobe consists of academic robes or whether they are worn only to intimidate her male employees. It takes comfort nonetheless in the statement that she is "thoroughly versed in professional ways."

"Dentistry as a Career for Women." Br.J.D.S. 40:349-350, 1897.

An editorial reviews conclusions reached by a woman writer whose subject is the feasibility of various professions for women. Dentistry does not earn her endorsement as a suitable career primarily because it makes physical demands more consistent with male strength and endurance, and because even for those women able to withstand the rigors of dental practice, adequate earning potential is not assured. In the absence of personal funds to provide sustenance while awaiting some measure of success, the following alternatives are suggested for women dentists:

- that they locate in areas where no competition exists and ally with a doctor who would contribute referrals;

- that they provide services at ladies' schools;
- that they work with medical missions in India (although the author warns that wages are low and the climate inhospitable).

1900-1924

"How a Woman Became a Dentist." Items of Interest 22(2): 143-146, 1900; see also American Journal of Dental Science 34(1):1-5, May 1900.

An account of one woman's ascent to professional status in the field of dentistry is reprinted to provide encouragement for others to follow her example. Although she did not set out specifically to find employment in a dental office, circumstances led her in that direction. By observing the dentist at work she soon proved capable of performing many of the same procedures as well as he, until finally she was ready to enter dental school. She was one of fourteen women in her class, many of whom were from countries outside of the United States. Following completion of her studies, she resumed work as a dentist in the same place where she had made her start as an office girl.

"Lady Dentists in France." Br.J.D.S. 44:824, 1901.

Quoting from the Westminster Gazette, this editorial reports that dentistry is a thriving profession for women in France, particularly in the provinces where extracting teeth is their primary function. The Gazette correspondent suggests that the introduction of artificial dentures to country patients might place them on a par with their urban counterparts, but the editor submits that information concerning preventive dental care would be a more valuable contribution.

Chapple, J.A. "Coeducation in Dental Colleges, and Is Dentistry a Suitable Calling for Women?" The Dental Digest 10(6):649-656, discussion 656-658, June 1904.

In a paper presented before the National Dental Association in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1903, the author maintains that the growing acceptance of coeducation at colleges and universities throughout the country is central to the issue of whether or not women should also be admitted to dental schools. Traditional objections based upon women's perceived

intellectual deficiencies fail to withstand closer scrutiny and the application of reason, nor are they supported by academic data from coeducational institutions themselves. On the contrary, there appears to be more evidence of their positive influence upon both the faculty and general student body. The contention that women's physical limitations preclude their becoming successful dentists likewise succumbs to an examination of the facts. The rigors of dental practice do not exceed--and in some cases are not even equal to--those of other occupations which women are sanctioned to pursue. Given that in 1898 there were 1,397 women students of medicine, 174 of pharmacy, and 162 of dentistry, the argument that the latter requires physical effort beyond women's capacity would appear to be a specious one. It is assumed that women who seek careers within male strongholds have already examined the requirements and are equal to them. Ultimate proof of their competence and suitability for dentistry lies with the more than 500 women who were in active and successful practice at the time that this paper was presented.

In a discussion period which followed, four dentists, Dr. Jonathan Taft among them, reinforce the theme that women are indeed fit for and an asset to the dental profession.

Latham, V.A. "The Profession of Dentistry for Women." The Dental Era 4:12-22, 1905.

According to the author, a male dentist, several factors must be considered when a woman chooses dentistry as a career. She, like her male counterpart, must have scientific interest, patience, and a love of things medical. Colleges are beginning to open to coeducational dental training and there is a trend toward post-high school training in advance of entering professional schools.

Dentistry is a profession and must be regarded as such with a view toward earning a living. Income depends upon the individual's willingness to work at his/her business and to develop his/her skills.

He states that although the advantages of the profession are many, there are also disadvantages which must be taken into account by the serious man or woman. A woman aspiring to the profession must train herself well by learning from other dentists, by broadening her scientific knowledge and by maintaining constant contact with advances in her field.

"Women Dentists." Br.J.D.S. 48:408, 1905.

In a letter written to the Daily Mirror, a woman dentist refutes the contention that women lack sufficient physical strength for the practice of dental surgery and in addition points out the natural advantages of women's smaller hands and lighter touch in performing more skillfully in that profession.

"The Lady Dentist." Br.J.D.S. 48:408, 1905.

A brief review of the play, "The Lady Dentist," in which the character, with the help of her father, treats the dental ills of titled patients to achieve her goal of marriage to a lord.

"Women and the College Diplomas (Royal College of Surgeons)." The Dental Record 28(11):606, 1908.

A report of the quarterly meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1908 discloses that resolutions were passed allowing women to be admitted to examination for diplomas in public health and for license in dental surgery.

Bowman, Amy G. "Women in Dentistry." The Pacific Dental Gazette 17(3):162-168, 1909.

In a paper read before the Los Angeles Dental Society in January 1909, a woman dentist acknowledges evidence that women in her profession are being accorded equal recognition by their male counterparts and she expresses gratitude to colleges which admit women, particularly her alma mater, the University of California. Dr. Frances C. Treadwell is given special recognition for her perseverance in the face of opposition from many quarters, including a minister. Her experiences with discrimination were representative of the injustice directed toward many women dentists of that time in contrast to the welcome now extended them by colleges, dental societies and the public.

Haag, Flora N. "Woman in Dentistry." The Dental Cosmos 53:1140-1146, discussion 1146-1150, 1911; see also The Dental Record 32(2):135-142, 1912.

In a paper read before the Odontological Society of Cincinnati in April 1911, a woman dentist expresses her conviction that women would prove their usefulness in the profession of dentistry as they had in all other positions once held only by men. Education is the essential foundation for any capability, and in this respect, she states, contemporary women enjoy a more favored status than their counterparts in history.

Necessity sometimes dictates that women seek a profession, but their higher aim for self-expression and achievement is consistent with changes resulting from progress. Their singular achievements in education, medicine, dentistry and other fields are well documented, and cliché arguments that professional education diminishes domestic instincts or purity of character are refuted by the author. She concludes that there is no justification for excluding women from dentistry, a profession for which they are uniquely well-suited by nature and by aptitude. There is a demand to be met and women have demonstrated that they are equal to it. Results of a discussion which followed are also presented. Two participants amplify the subject of women in dentistry and record their endorsement of such progress. Information obtained from census results shows the number of women in gainful occupations proportionate to total population for the years 1880, 1890 and 1900. A second table lists 18 specific professions and the number of women engaged in each for the year 1900. A sampling of this information reveals that there were 84 women employed as engineers and surveyors, 248 as chemists, assayists and metallurgists, 327,614 as teachers and college professors, 7,387 as physicians, and 807 as dentists.

McCoy, Martha S. "A Woman Dentist." Western Dental Journal 25(8):549-553, discussion 553-554, 1911.

A woman dentist shares her professional experiences with members of the Kansas State Dental Association in June 1911. Her appearance before that group was firstly to settle her obligation to the Association, and secondly to refute accounts--one in the Kansas City Star and one in a book by the ex-governor of Kansas--that there were no women dentists in the state. She describes the triumphs and disappointments of her practice with some humor and considers her experiences as a woman dentist very similar to those of her audience. The third reasbn for her appearance was to express appreciation to Dr. A.H. Thompson for having taken her into his practice at a time when women dentists were still a rarity and for his gentlemanly conduct during that period.

Richardson, D.M. "Women in Dentistry." Oral Hygiene 1(3):212-214, 1911.

The world continues to view the dentist as a relentless monster who lies in wait behind an office door,

ready to pull the teeth of his trembling, shrieking patients, according to this editorial reprinted from the Pittsburgh Leader. That myth has prevented parents from thinking about dentistry as a suitable occupation for their daughters. Parents also feel that women are not strong enough and lack the necessary nerve for such a profession.

The author states that skill, not strength, is needed for the extraction of teeth. A visit to the surgery of a first-class dental surgeon would reveal that tooth extraction is a very small part of his work. Instead he spends most of his time on the delicate, demanding tasks of fitting inlays, crowns, and bridges, and restoring decayed teeth with fillings. This work requires great patience, mechanical ability, artistic perception, sensitivity, and gentleness. Nothing in this description rules out women from successfully practicing the profession. The author suggests that women could well take over a new branch of dental work, straightening children's teeth.

Truman, James. "Henriette Hirschfeld (Henriette Tibertius), D.D.S., and the Women Dentists of 1866-73." The Dental Cosmos 53:1380-1386, 1911.

Upon the death of Henriette Hirschfeld, her mentor, Dr. James Truman, is moved to reflect upon her achievements and to write a personal account of his association with events in her life. Biographical data begins with a summary of her childhood to portray the development of characteristics and conditions which led her to strive for goals beyond the usual sphere of women's aspirations. The author describes his first meeting with Mrs. Hirschfeld and recounts her subsequent trials and triumphs as she sought to matriculate and obtain her degree. Also included are facts concerning her professional and social life in Germany after graduation, furnished by her sister-in-law.

Following this tribute is a discussion on the influence of pioneer women in dentistry (Lucy Hobbs Taylor, Marie Gruber, and others in addition to Henriette Hirschfeld). The period of most fruitful activity on behalf of women's struggle for professional education occurred between 1866 and 1873; gains made during these seven years developed the foundation for women dentists of the future. Dentistry has made great strides

within the past 70 years through the combined efforts of both men and women, but the author stresses that even more must be accomplished and progress must continue in order that the efforts of pioneer women dentists will not have been in vain.

Bowman, Amy G. "Women in Dentistry in Southern California." The Pacific Dental Gazette 20(7):392-394, 1912.

The president of a professional group for women dentists, the Beta Chapter, Alpha Upsilon Pi Sorority of San Francisco, describes its activities and reports on the special achievements of its members.

Cassidy, J.S. "The Pioneer Women Dentists." The Dental Cosmos 54:206, 1912.

In a letter to the editor, a reader takes issue with an earlier published article which he regards as damaging to the faculty and trustees of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1866. Specifically, he seeks to correct the reported claim that this institution sought to conceal their having had a woman graduate in 1866 (Lucy Hobbs) until Pennsylvania College acknowledged their first woman to achieve a degree in 1869. As proof, he refers to a list of graduates which includes the name of Miss Hobbs, published in the March 1866 issue of The Dental Register, and he both defends and praises the progressive action of the men then associated with the Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

"The First Two Women Graduates in Dentistry." The Pacific Dental Gazette 20(1):58-59, 1912.

A brief news item reports that the first two women graduates of American dental schools were Lucy Hobbs Taylor (Ohio College of Dentistry, 1866) and Henriette Herschfeld (D.D.S., Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, 1868).

"The Position of Women in Dentistry." Br.D.J. 34:168, 1913.

A brief editorial compliments the British Dental Journal for correcting an error in which Lily Pain had been described as the first lady dental surgeon rather than as the first woman to obtain a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The names of two more women dentists are printed in the interests of maintaining an accurate list.

"Women in Dentistry." Br.D.J. 34:35-38, 1913.

The awarding of dental degrees to Lily F. Pain and Kate Latarche by the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Victoria University of Manchester, respectively, caused a flurry of excitement in the British lay Press, which labored under the misconception that these were the first women in England to become dentists.

The Queen welcomed the women dentists and praised their accomplishments as an "important step forward and upward in the mental emancipation and social evolution of women." It noted that because of their gentleness, delicacy, sympathy, care and intuition women are particularly well-suited to the dental profession. Women dentists are needed because of an increased demand for dental care due to the development of preventive dentistry and the establishment of clinics in many elementary schools.

Pain stated in the Standard that most women and children would prefer women dentists and that many opportunities for women dentists have been created by the growing attention given to the care of children's teeth.

The anonymous authors of this article conclude with the prophesy that the exclusion of women from the pursuit of careers in dentistry in England "is an anomaly unlikely to survive in these times."

"Dentistry as a Career for Women." Br.J.D.S. 57:369-370, May 15, 1914.

The author states that although women possess distinct physical features which enable them to perform a variety of dental tasks, they are not equipped to meet the daily rigors of the profession. He submits that they might specialize instead in the treatment of children, and even more in the mechanical aspects of dentistry which would utilize their fine touch without causing undue strain.

"The Admission of Women Students to London Hospitals." Br.J.D.S. 58:789, 1915.

An editorial published in 1915 quotes from The Dental Record to substantiate its earlier endorsement of women dental students. The article cited

focused on the dental departments of two London hospitals where a new policy of admitting women students was being instituted. It was felt that this move would doubtless lead other dental schools to take similar action.

"Guy's Hospital Dental School and Women Students." Br.J.D.S. 58:760-761, 1915.

An editorial reports the decision of Guy's Hospital in Great Britain to exclude women dental students and contemplates whether this action was occasioned by overcrowded conditions, as the hospital claimed, or whether it was in fact another example of prejudice against admitting women to the professions.

Scharlieb, Mary A. Dacomb. "Training of Women as Dentists." Br.J.D.S. 58:887-895, 1915.

Dentistry is a branch of surgery and as such the early struggles of female medical students have a direct bearing on the training of women dentists, so says the author of this article, a woman doctor at the Royal Free Hospital.

Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to obtain an M.D. degree -- Geneva, 1849. The next was Elizabeth Garret Anderson -- University of Paris. Due to a defect in the Charter of the Apothecaries' Society, she was admitted to the Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society in 1865.

Seven female medical students were admitted to the University of Edinburgh on condition that they not attend the regular classes. The women were mocked by many of the male students and even pelted with stones. The presence of the women on campus was so disruptive that they were eventually expelled despite their appeals to the law to enforce their rights.

In 1894, fourteen London women secured lectures in medicine, although women at that time were not admitted to medical examinations or hospitals for clinical study. Shortly thereafter women were admitted to exams at the King's and Queen's Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland and allowed to study at the Royal Free Hospital. Despite the fears of the hospital, women medical students increased both its revenues and reputation.

The cause of women medical students was further boosted by the University of London's resolution to accept women students on equal terms with men.

"Some Professional Careers for Women." Br.J.D.S. 58: 489-490, 1915.

A conference on the subject of professional careers for women, held at the University of Liverpool, is reported upon in this editorial. Vacancies which occurred while men were serving wartime duty opened up new career opportunities for women, who proved equal to the task. Their superior level of performance, particularly in the field of medicine, prompted establishment of a military hospital staffed by women, and the opinion was expressed that dentistry should likewise welcome women and thereby enable them to demonstrate the same high degree of competence in that profession.

"Women in Dentistry." Br.J.D.S. 58:247, 1915.

A brief news item calls attention to an article on "Dentistry as a Career for Women" which outlines academic requirements, lists institutions open to women, and includes photographs of eight women graduates described as impressively, if somewhat conspicuously, clad in mortar board and academic robes.

"Women Students at Dental Hospitals." Br.J.D.S. 58: 883-884, 1915.

A brief editorial expresses the hope that women students will be admitted to the Royal Dental Hospital in London as they are in the Provinces at the Universities of Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Bristol, and at the National University of Ireland (Dublin, Cork and Galway).

Wallace, Robertson. "Careers for Women - Dentistry." D.Surg. 11:143-146, March 27, 1915.

Women who combine intellectual nimbleness with manual dexterity are particularly well-suited to the dental profession, states this article reprinted from The Ladies Field. The layman author provides the potential candidate with a detailed description of all the steps involved in obtaining a dental diploma in London, England, in 1915. He tells her

which school to attend, where to register, and about the general education examination she must pass before entering dental school. He describes the courses she must take in four years of dental training, the three examinations that must be passed in order to receive a dental degree, and precisely what each of these examinations covers. He acknowledges that the course of study is fairly arduous, but concludes with the observation that any profession worth mastering presents certain difficulties, all of which can be overcome with determination.

"Women as Dental Mechanics." Br.D.J. 37:249-251, April 1, 1916.

This editorial anticipates that women will become increasingly involved in the practice of dentistry. While it does not question their suitability for the profession, concern is expressed about the advertising tactics of schools that train women to act as "dental mechanics" in only three months. They greatly misrepresent the opportunities for employment and exaggerate the salary a practitioner can reasonably anticipate receiving. Traditionally, dental mechanics have usually studied with a dental practitioner for five years and start working for a few shillings a week. The author concludes by saying that the editorial is not intended to dissuade women from entering upon the study of dental mechanics but only to present a realistic picture of what they should anticipate if they choose to pursue such a career.

"Women as Dental Mechanics." Br.J.D.S. 59:491, 1916.

An editorial note endorses the opening of dental mechanics classes to women at the Borough Polytechnic in London, and expresses hope that other schools will do likewise.

"How a Girl Can Become a Dental Mechanic." Br.J.D.S. 60:122-123, 1917.

The merits of dental mechanics are discussed to demonstrate the suitability of this profession for women. Information is provided concerning the amount of time and money required for study and anticipated wages and scope of responsibilities upon completion of training. The article states also that the demand for dental mechanics is great, and although the hours are long they are no more so than in most other jobs held by women.

"Women Dental Mechanics Sent to Cologne." Br.J.D.S. 63:260, 1920; reprinted in Dental Magazine p. 45, 1921.

Editorial note is taken of the fact that three women, trained as dental mechanics, had been sent by the Red Cross Society to treat soldiers in Germany and that an additional nine were expected to join them. An itemized account of their wages and expenses is printed, and in response to criticism in the press from "an indignant mother" that women were denying employment opportunities to male dental mechanics, it is suggested that the wages offered would generate little enthusiasm among men for those same positions.

Monroe, Anne Shannon. "A Woman in a New Field." Good Housekeeping 70(3):24, 103, 104, 107, March 1920.

The author of this article pays tribute to Dr. Maud Muller Tanner, regarded as one of the foremost dentists in America. Background information provides details of her early ambitions, her college years, and her ultimate success as a dentist. Among the many "firsts" to her credit are:

- first dentist in the world to fit children with artificial teeth
- first woman dentist to represent any state at a national dental convention
- author of the first practical text books designed to educate public school children about the care and preservation of teeth.

"Plea for More Women Dentists." Br.D.J. 43:383, 1922.

In an address before the Bristol Venture Club in England, a woman dental surgeon expresses disappointment that her efforts to recruit more women for her profession had been unsuccessful. She speculates that perhaps women were not sufficiently informed about the nature of dental work, and suggests that the function of dentistry and its relationship to overall good health should be more clearly defined in order to generate more response. Her concern that the acute shortage of dentists precludes adequate care nationwide is supported by statistics which show one dentist for every 7,000 inhabitants in Great Britain, compared to one for every 3,300 in America. Stressing that new methods of practice had eliminated the fearful character of dentistry and pointing out women's special aptitude for that occupation, she urges women in her audience to meet the demand, and rather that denigrate the profession of dentistry to hold it in the same high regard as medicine.

[Untitled article re: Women dentists] The Dental Record 44(3):152-153, 1924.

Some negative aspects concerning women in medicine form the subject of an editorial which seeks to counterbalance what it considers to be a predominance of unrealistic and misleading statements contrary to actual circumstances. It cites from a previously published editorial in which medical women expressed their disillusionment with the physical demands and financial recompense of their profession. To further demonstrate excesses in promoting medical careers for women, it recalls a series of articles which extolled the many rewards for women in dentistry. The editorial states that this series should have been paid for and placed among advertisements since it was clearly a "spoof," and it hopes to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

1925-1949

[Untitled article re: Women dentists] The Dental Record 45(3):163-164, 1925.

A brief newspaper report comments on the improved status of and outlook for women dentists in the city of Paris, noting that the hostility aimed at three women dentists 25 years earlier (1900) had been replaced by high regard for the eleven women in practice in 1925.

Fletcher, Walter. [Untitled article re: Women in medicine and dentistry] The Dental Record 46:615, 1926.

An excerpt from Sir Walter Fletcher's address at the London School of Medicine for Women [no date given] speaks to the subject of women in medicine and the need to reconsider the wisdom of identical training for both men and women students. Certain faculties unique to women make them particularly well suited for service in nutrition, pediatrics, and maternity. He calls attention to the vital work performed by "Mrs. Mellanby" whose research in nutrition revealed the effects of vitamin deficiency upon the development of teeth.

"Women in Dentistry - 1855-1880." JADA 15(9):1735-1756, September 1928.

An article which recounts the history of women in dentistry covering the 25-year period between 1855-1880 suggests that such a review serves to raise

consciousness and to heighten women's appreciation for current opportunities in the dental field. Biographical sketches highlight the careers of women who pioneered in dentistry, some of whom succeeded despite total resistance from dental schools which refused to admit them.

- Emeline Roberts Jones of Connecticut is thought to be the first woman in the United States to open an office and practice independently.
- Lucy Benson Hobbs Taylor in 1866 became the first woman in the world to obtain a degree from a dental college.
- Henriette Herschfeld was the first woman to matriculate as a regular dental student for the full two year course.

Accounts of other less well-known women dentists describe their struggles and ultimate victories in their quest for a place in the dental profession.

The following are reprinted in full:

- A resolution submitted by Dr. James Truman to the Ninth Annual American Dental Association meeting in 1869 supporting full membership for women;
- A letter, also written by Dr. Truman, addressed in 1893 to the president of the Women's Dental Association of the United States in which he described his personal experience with difficulties encountered by aspiring women dentists.

Additional articles which reflect attitudes of the times are also excerpted. The years between 1866 and 1873 represented the period of greatest activity and progress in women's struggle to be accepted and it was through the efforts of these pioneer women that women today enjoy almost universal acceptance at the nation's dental schools.

"Women and Dentistry." Br.D.J. 50:420-422, April 15, 1929.

The writer of this article takes issue with published claims that dentistry holds many rewards for women. Few children of dentists pursue their parent's career, nor do the majority of women dentists tend to marry male colleagues--evidence that those with first-hand knowledge do not minimize the demanding character of that profession. Shortcomings in other areas of

dental specialization are recounted: in research, a sense of dedication and purpose must compensate for the lack of remuneration following years of preparation; in education, there is no indication that women applicants are preferred to men, waiting lists for available positions are long, and although initial salaries appear adequate, the rate of increase is minimal in view of money expended for both training and living expenses.

Good health, good eyesight and a cheerful disposition are listed as qualities essential for success, but equally important is a clear understanding of the functions and responsibilities of a dentist, independent of misleading press accounts. Although the competence of women dentists is no longer questioned, the author nonetheless speculates on the likelihood of their demonstrating sufficient confidence to appoint one of their number to head any future school of dentistry reserved solely for training women dentists.

"A Suggested Calling for Women." Br.D.J. 50:1428-1430, December 16, 1929.

An editorial warns against the dangers of an ambiguous dental training course for women described in several newspapers. Particular concern is expressed that if such a course does not actually circumvent legal requirements for the practice of dentistry, at the very least it duplicates services now being provided by unregistered practitioners under the direct supervision of licensed dentists. The need for assistance from so vague a source cannot be justified either by a shortage of existing dental staff or by budget considerations. The supposition that women trained in this manner might perform "minor" dental work on school children or in maternity and child welfare clinics evokes strong criticism; doubt is expressed that any dental work can be termed minor inasmuch as all aspects of care require professional skill and judgment. This knowledge is even more essential in caring for the teeth of children where preventive treatment is of critical importance. For these reasons, the editorial urges that safeguards and standards be upheld by the Dental Board.

"Oldest Woman Dentist Active in Practice at 92." Dental Survey 7(2):51, February 1931.

After more than sixty years in practice, Dr. Amy L. Whaley still actively delivers dental care to a large

number of patients who visit her office in Pomeroy, Ohio. Assistants help her in providing the service. Dr. Whaley formerly shared the practice with her late husband, also a dentist. At 92, she keeps up with current events and new dental techniques described in professional journals.

"Women Dentists." Dental Survey 12(8):330-331, August 1936.

The opportunities for women in dentistry are equal to those for men, and women dentists are successful in practice. These two assertions are made in an abstract of an article by L.E. Blauch, Ph.D., that appeared in the Bulletin of the Chicago Dental Society. The future for women should be expecially good in dentistry for children. The number of American women dentists, however, has actually dropped from 1,829 in 1920 to 1,287 in 1930. Two explanations advanced are the numerous other opportunities opened to women since World War I and the rising cost of dental training and starting a practice.

McClain, Marguerite. "Are Women Welcome in Dentistry?" Oral Hygiene 30(11):1356-1360, November 1940.

An interview with a woman dentist elicits her comments on being a member of the minority sex in dentistry. She recalls that her interest in the profession began at the age of 12, when she spent a year in Oslo, Norway, with an aunt who was a respected member of the dental profession there. The interviewee and four other women students at dental school were treated with equality by male colleagues and faculty alike. Her first experience with opposition came not from men but from women, who apparently had a preference for male dentists. Although male dentists were responsible for some uncomfortable situations early in her career, these problems were satisfactorily resolved not too long afterwards. Her practice was comprised of both male and female patients whom she treated at her combination home/office. She concludes that success for women dentists is an attainable goal, particularly for those who specialize in treating children. Those who choose general dentistry must be prepared to apply special effort and skill in order to prosper.

"Commissions for Women." The Dental Outlook 29:400-401, September 1942.

An editorial on "Commissions for Women" notes that women served during World War II in ever increasing capacities. Despite its slow start, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) trained many women and could have trained even more had it begun sooner. Public health nurses served with the rank of second lieutenants, but women doctors and dentists were refused commissions by the Army Medical Reserve Corps. A disparity existed between America's willingness to open doors for women and the Army's refusal to grant commissions to them, especially in view of the country's great need for their services and the fact that Army commissions were to be based solely upon qualifications and experience. The American Medical Women's Association vowed to right this inequity and to gain Army commissions for women physicians.

Bumgardner, Edward. "America's First Woman Dentist." Oral Hygiene 33(5):634-635, 641, May 1943.

Lucy Hobbs Taylor and her struggles to break with tradition and overcome prejudice in the dental profession are chronicled in this article by a male dentist. He includes early biographical data and an account of her academic achievements and ultimate victory in attaining a D.D.S. in 1866 to become America's first woman dentist.

Freund, Mathilde. "Women in White." Dental Items of Interest 66(9):668-670, July 1944.

The first women's dental society in New York state was formed in 1938 with 20 members. By 1944 there were almost 100 enrolled, and the Society's aim was to recruit all of the approximately 400 women dentists within its geographical limits. Its accomplishments at all levels of dentistry are described, including its contributions to the war effort and special services. Also presented is a list of office holders for 1944.

Villemur, Amelia. "Women Prefer Dentistry as a Career in South America." Oral Hygiene 35(2):242-244, February 1945.

A woman dentist from Uruguay contrasts her country's positive attitude toward women in dentistry with the

generally negative response which she encountered in the United States. Several explanations are offered for the Uruguayan woman's more favored status in the professions. Chief among them are factors relating to environment and a lack of strong national traditionalism, both of which foster a pioneering spirit. Since the country's small size limits business opportunities, they are primarily male-dominated, whereas the professions offer women the advantage of being independent. Dentistry has particular appeal because it permits sufficient flexibility to accommodate both professional and domestic responsibilities. Students are accepted to dental school free of charge at the government-supported University of Montevideo where the number of women enrolled has steadily increased. Prejudice against them is nonexistent, and the author expresses confidence that as women dentists become more numerous in the United States, they too will begin to enjoy equal acceptance.

Capurro, Raul. "My Dentist Is a Woman." Oral Hygiene 35(7):1213-1214, July 1945.

A Paraguayan contrasts attitudes toward women dentists in the United States with those in his native country. He provides a brief biographical sketch of his own dentist--a woman--and describes his satisfaction with the professional care she dispenses. In general, there is a spirit of equality and acceptance in Paraguay versus resistance to and lack of confidence in women dentists in the United States. He attributes the small proportion of women dentists in this country to a lack of assurance among the women themselves, a problem which will continue to engender a similar response from the public.

King, Elizabeth Neber. "Women in Dentistry." Washington University Dental Journal 12(1 and 2):37-41, August-November 1945.

A woman dentist writes that although women in dentistry are first mentioned in a book printed in 1820 and entitled Natural History of the Teeth by Levi S. Parmley, nothing further is heard about their progress until the mid-1800s when Emiline Roberts Jones and Lucy B. Hobbs Taylor emerge as pioneers in the profession. By 1880 most dental schools were open to women, and at the time of this article (1945) only four continued to deny them admittance. A number of women graduates are named along with brief statements concerning their professional activities. Despite

the disproportionately small number of women in dental practice, they have assumed a large burden of responsibility and the future appears promising for those women dental graduates willing and determined to work.

"Opportunities for Women Dentists." Journal of Periodontology 17(2):78-79, April 1946.

Editorial endorsement of women in dentistry is prefaced by a summary of their early achievements and accounts of their determination to gain acceptance from a profession generally hostile toward their ambitions. In 1940, nearly three-quarters of a century after the first woman dentist had earned her degree, women were still barred from four dental schools in the United States. Even at schools which did accept women there appeared to be a trend to dissuade them from becoming dentists and to steer them toward dental hygiene courses instead. This despite evidence that the ratio of success for women dentists equaled that of their male counterparts. The editorial states that many women dentists, both past and present, have earned the profession's highest esteem for their accomplishments and contributions to dentistry and concludes with the following three points:

- If dental school faculties were to adopt a more positive stance regarding women candidates, the number of women students would increase and those already enrolled would also benefit.
- Women must excel in dental school in order to counteract resentment engendered by their presence in a man's domain.
- The dental needs of children would be neglected no longer if more women were encouraged to specialize in pedontics.

Martin, Ruth E. "Women in Dentistry." The Journal of the Missouri State Dental Association 26(8):151-153, August 1946.

An article by a woman dentist, Professor of Dental Pediatrics, Washington University School of Dentistry in St. Louis, Missouri, is inspired by a U.S. Labor Department bulletin which lists dentistry as a promising field for women. Statistics reveal that they comprise only 1.5% of all dentists in the United States, with most concentrated in the northeast states and fewest in the south. The number of dental school

graduates in 1941 was the lowest since 1896, and the number of women students is likewise diminishing despite the availability of special loan funds and a scholarship for deserving women students. The writer determines a need for more dentists on the following basis:

- Dental care postponed during wartime will require postwar attention.
- Population growth adds to increased demand.
- Dental care initiated during military service will have to be maintained following return to civilian status.
- More dentists are required to staff Veteran's
- Hospitals; public health and industrial dentists are also increasing.
- Military needs continue during peacetime.

Wilkins, Esther. "Early Tufts Dental School Woman Graduates." Tufts Dental Outlook 20(3):2-3, October 1946.

An alumna of the Tufts Dental School takes a retrospective look at the accomplishments of women graduates of both her alma mater and the Boston Dental School. The use of course catalogues, yearbooks and faculty records, as well as interviews with two early graduates provide the author with sufficient information to describe the individual achievements of many women dentists in the Boston area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The degree to which these women distinguished themselves in the dental profession should provide motivation and impetus to contemporary women who might be contemplating careers in dentistry, according to the author.

Campbell, J. Menzies. "Early Women Dentists." Br.D.J. 82:123-124, March 21, 1947.

Nine women who practiced dentistry in one form or another in England during the 18th and early 19th centuries are the subjects of these brief notes. The professional activities of each are described: some were in dental practice with their husbands, some treated only women, and two of them did not appear to engage in actual dentistry but rather sold special powders or toothache cures. Many engaged in cleaning and preserving natural teeth and in constructing artificial ones.

1950-1959

Eggleton, William. "What! No Women Dentists?" Oral Hygiene 42(12):1745-1748, 1782, December 1952.

A male dentist draws attention to the declining number of women in his profession despite a general absence of resistance toward them. American Dental Society and Bureau of Census figures are cited to reflect this downward trend: the total number of women enrolled in dental schools between 1940 and 1952 was only 937; following a peak enrollment of 124 in 1947, their number fell to 79 in 1952. In 1920, there were 38,743 male dentists and 1,254 women compared to 70,000 and 1,067 respectively at the time that this article was published [1952]. Two major factions among dentists present opposing reasons for this situation. The first maintains that there are no barriers to success for women who opt for a career in dentistry but that for most women the profession holds little allure; the second claims that women are deterred by the discriminatory actions of dental schools and associations. The author states that the truth lies midway between these conflicting opinions and in fact considers that women now enjoy respect and recognition for their work, and since they are well-received by the dental community, prejudice is no longer a valid issue. A brief history of women in dentistry follows, listing their many achievements and pointing to the 1872 ruling which set legal precedent for women's rights to matriculate at dental (and other) schools. The main objections to a dental career cited by women interviewed in a large eastern city were that it was a "messy" profession and physically taxing, that mechanical techniques would be difficult to master and finally, that the cost of training and establishing a practice would be prohibitive. The author concedes only that financing a dental career might constitute an obstacle, but even on this point he offers evidence to indicate that when government funds for education were made available to thousands of women who had served during World War II, only seven chose to study dentistry.

Sweet, A. Porter S. [ed.] "Biography - Dr. Lucy Beaman Hobbs Taylor." Dental Radiography and Photography 26(2):inside cover, 40, 1953.

A biographical account of Lucy Beaman Hobbs traces her struggle to achieve professional status as a woman dentist. She was born in 1833, nearly four decades in advance of women's suffrage, at a time

when the concept of women's place in the home was not being challenged. Lucy Hobbs broke with this tradition early in life and demonstrated the intelligence and determination which were to characterize her future efforts and result in her ultimate success. She had acquired sufficient education on her own to become a schoolteacher at 16, and two years later to begin medical study under the tutelage of a local doctor. Her attempt in 1859 to enroll at the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, possibly after the example of Elizabeth Stone Blackwell, who ten years earlier had become the first woman M.D., met with opposition and rejection. She altered her objective from medicine to dentistry at the suggestion of the president of the medical college and embarked upon a search for a preceptor in that field. During this period she studied in the office of Dr. Jonathan Taft, Dean of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery until she was accepted in apprenticeship by Dr. Samuel Wardle who accorded her equal standing with his male students. In 1861, having failed to gain admittance to the Ohio College of Dentistry, she commenced practice without a degree, only to suffer economic hardship resulting from the outbreak of the Civil War. A move to Iowa marked a change in her fortunes, measured not only in financial terms, but even more by acceptance from male dentists there. Their support resulted in a change in the Iowa State Dental Society bylaws to permit her membership, albeit without a degree (the resolution is cited in full) and in addition, they successfully prevailed upon Dr. Taft to influence his faculty in favor of accepting women students. Thus she earned her degree in 1866 and soon thereafter was married and taught dentistry to her husband. Her involvement in various lodge and civic organizations is mentioned along with the statement that her victory over prejudice set a precedent and opened opportunities for the 300 women dentists practicing in 1953.

"Component Societies Cite Women Dentists' Service." JADA 46(3):348-349, March 1953.

Four women dentists are pictured; three current presidents of their respective area dental societies and one past president. Their attainment of this high office gives testimony to the value placed upon women's contributions to the dental profession.

"Portrait of the First Woman Dentist to be Unveiled." Journal of the Philippine Dental Association 6(8):24, 28, August 1953.

A news item lists notables present at the September 1953 unveiling of a portrait of Catalina Arevalo, first woman dentist in the Philippines.

"Catalina Arevalo, the First Filipino Woman Dentist." The Journal of the Philippine Dental Association 6(9):18-20, September 1953.

Two Philippine dignitaries pay tribute to Catalina Arevalo, that country's first woman dentist, at an unveiling ceremony honoring her memory. The Secretary of Health points out that not only have there been advances in dental care but that improvement in the overall status of women is reflected by their presence in government posts and by the laws which protect them. Changes designed to improve the dental profession and the services it provides have also been enacted. The President of the Women's Dentists' Association recalls Dr. Arevalo's devotion to the poor and stresses the ongoing commitment of her group to provide such care. She states further that, although still few in number, the women dentists of the Philippines will minister to their people's needs and preserve the ideals of Dr. Arevalo.

Cray, Jane L. "Another Dentist in the Family." Oral Hygiene 44(6):784-786, June 1954.

The subject of this article, Mary Louise Thompson, was the only woman graduate among more than 200 dental students at the University of Iowa in 1953. This distinction proved a handicap, inasmuch as she was obliged to study alone and to bear the brunt of some resentment from male classmates who felt that not only had she usurped a man's place but that having done so she might opt for marriage and fail to utilize her professional training. Her primary advantage lay with experience gained through assisting her father, whose practice she joined following graduation. Her special techniques with children are described, although she expresses some misgivings about having chosen that specialty since it leads many patients to consider her unqualified to treat adults. She is enthusiastic on the subject of women in dentistry and regards it as an ideal profession.

"Navy Dental Reserve Gets First Woman Commander." JADA 50(4):482, April 1955.

A brief news item, with photographs, spotlights Sara G. Krout, first woman to attain the rank of commander in the history of the Naval Dental Corps Reserve.

Applegate, Carrie. "The Women's Auxiliary." Journal of Michigan State Dental Association 38(4):163-166, April 1956.

A brief history of the Women's Auxiliary of the Michigan State Dental Association is presented, beginning with its inception in 1935 and spanning a 20 year period ending in 1955. Objectives of the group, as stated in its constitution, are to promote social activity among wives of Dental Association members and to cooperate in promoting dental health and education. Background information about the Auxiliary includes its first slate of officers, membership requirements and organizational structure.

Noted among its past accomplishments were contributions to the A.D.A. Relief Fund and the U.S.O., financial support for a high school dental fitness program for boys during the war years and, in 1947, the sending of equipment and supplies overseas to institutions providing free medical and dental care to the needy. The Auxiliary further demonstrated its value by establishing two loan funds for women dental students in 1946 and in 1952, and by engaging in a campaign to inform voters on the benefits of passing a Michigan state law to reform growing abuses in the practice of dentistry.

Following a list of past and present officers, the report concludes with a message from the current president urging formation of additional auxiliaries in areas where they do not yet exist, because they foster understanding of one's husband's work, promote civic projects as well as social activities, and result in lasting friendships.

Cimring, Harry. "Why Aren't There More Women Dentists in This Country?" Dental Survey 35:388-399, 1959.

The absence of reliable statistics to determine the actual number of practicing women dentists in the United States comes under scrutiny in a letter to

the editor. Following a year of non-professional research, the writer was able to identify only two sources for such information: the 1950 national census, somewhat outdated and containing incomplete or ambiguous results, and the Dental Student's Register (1956-57), from which he infers that approximately one percent of all U.S. dentists are women (compared to 40% in Venezuela and 80% in Finland). In an attempt to publicize this situation, a total of 20 magazines was contacted, none of which expressed interest in publishing on the topic of women in dentistry. Women dentists interviewed by the writer expressed satisfaction with their career and would recommend it to other women as a rewarding pursuit. Since there appeared to be no conclusive reason for the small numbers who did choose this profession, it was thought that a more aggressive selling campaign would have to be launched to generate more interest.

"Percentages of Women Who Practice Dentistry Vary." JADA 58(4):127, April 1959.

The Swiss Dental Association published figures which show greater variance in the number of women dentists among different countries. Finland leads with 80%, and Denmark second with 41%. Other European countries represent a range from Sweden's 26% to England's 7%. Austria and the United States have the least number of women dentists: 4% and 3% respectively (1959).

"St. Louis Dental School Invites Women Students." JADA 58(4):128, April 1959.

Note is taken of the fact that in 1959, the St. Louis School of Dentistry opened its doors to women for the first time in its 56 year history.

1960-1969

Knowles, E.M. "Women in Dentistry." International Dental Journal 10(2):182-183, June 1960.

A brief review of women in dental history, editorially reported, calls attention to their involvement in the art of healing as early as 1544. In the United States, Lucy B. Hobbs is acknowledged as the first woman dental graduate in 1866; in Great Britain, Lilian Lindsay qualified for that distinction in 1895. Women dentists participate in a full range of professional activities including private practice, work in dental clinics,

teaching, and most prominently in the field of children's dentistry. Although some attrition to their number occurs as a result of marriage, it is generally found that dentistry, more than most other professions, offers greater opportunities for successfully combining home and career. Where discrimination continues to be a problem, it is usually generated by those men who have had little contact with women dentists whereas others with direct knowledge of women's competence would gladly receive more of them into the profession. A survey conducted among member groups of the International Dental Federation in 1960 sought to determine the number of women practicing dentistry and those engaged in providing ancillary services. Results from 32 countries showed that women comprised an average of 12% of the dental profession; among seven countries where more than 25% of all dentists were women, Poland and Finland led with 78% and 77% respectively, followed by Greece 48%, Denmark 40%, Czechoslovakia 38%, Sweden 28% and France 26%. Additional information related to dental assistants, dental hygienists and dental nurses is also presented, focusing on their training and scope of responsibility.

Talbot, Nell Snow. "Why Not More Women Dental Students?" J.D.E. 25(1):11-19, March 1961.

This paper by a woman researcher discusses the results of a survey of female dentists in the United States and why so few American women are interested in dentistry. In 1961, only 1.2% of American dentists were women (down from 3% in 1920). An even smaller percentage of dental students were women, indicating that interest in the field was continuing to decline.

In examining some of the factors responsible for this situation, the author reports that among the 352 women who responded to the survey only 5% felt that women suffer from discrimination in dental school. Questionnaires returned by deans of dental colleges maintained that their schools favor the admission of women students, although a few deans indicated having some reservations. A number of schools have opened their doors to women only very recently, among them Harvard, Georgetown, and St. Louis Universities. The author considers the possibility that a lack of interest or ability in technical skills may contribute to the negligible presence of women in dentistry, but concludes that this is unlikely. Other issues discussed include the degree

of parental support, both financial and emotional, the perception of dentistry as being too rigorous for women, and the lack of recruitment programs directed toward women by dental schools.

The author points out that there is no indication that dental schools can count on a perpetual supply of qualified male candidates. In fact, the ratio of applicants for admission to dental schools to the number of available places dropped from 4:1 just after World War II to 2:1 in 1958. Therefore, it behooves dental school administrators to seek out qualified women candidates.

Hollinshead, Byron S. "Women in Dentistry." New York State Dental Journal 27(4):195, April 1961.

The combined effects of automation and elevated individual income are a decrease in unskilled jobs and an increase in those requiring skill and special education, most notably in the field of health care. The Director of the Commission on Survey of Dentistry in the United States (American Council on Education) directs his editorial comment to the subject of utilizing women and their special talents for dental practice. Recommendations for the development and expansion of dental programs for school children can best be implemented by an equal expansion in the number of women dentists and hygienists. Women fail to pursue dentistry not because they are discriminated against by male dentists, he contends, but rather because they overlook the profession when making career choices and because society traditionally discourages those who might consider it a worthwhile calling. He advises a change in current attitudes to generate more interest in dentistry among young women.

Cimring, Harry. "Something Different in Uniforms." JADA 63(1):95-97, July 1961; correction: 63(4):571, October 1961.

Four women are featured in an article for their distinction as the only women to have served as dentists in the U.S. Armed Forces. Included are a photo and brief biographical account for each of the quartet: Raya Rachlin, Sara G. Krout, Alice Tweed and Helen S. Myers. The latter spent ten years crusading for women's right to serve in the military, and she was further known for her participation in officers' orientation and infiltration courses. Neither she nor Dr. Rachlin asked for or

received any special treatment based upon their sex; however, the article quotes from a military bulletin which sets forth specific regulations governing female dentists. Chief among them are that women may not have dependents under the age of 18, that they will be discharged should they become pregnant and that women dentists in the Navy will not be assigned to duty on board ships or with units of the Fleet Marine Force.

"Army Claims First Women [sic] Dental Intern." Illinois Dental Journal 30(9):623, September 1961.

A brief account is given of the U.S. Army's first woman dental intern, Lt. Alba F. Zanin, including her educational background and her military tour of duty.

Gross, Mabel. "What Can Be Done to Increase the Number of Women Selecting Dentistry as a Life's Work?" New York State Dental Journal 29(4):176-177, April 1963.

Unlike other areas of business and the professions in which women are well represented, dentistry has seen no such increase in their number. A woman dentist directs editorial comment to the reasons for this anomaly. She considers that the lack of interest in dentistry among young women is largely due to the profession's own ineffective methods of publicity and recruitment. Career opportunities in other fields are well promoted in the media; dentistry is not. Results of a questionnaire sent to American women dentists provided further data for the possible disinterest in dentistry:

- the tendency among college educated women to marry and bear children at a later age than their non-college educated counterparts
- family reluctance to invest in a young woman's education
- failure of high school and college counselors to generate interest in the study of dentistry.

The author strongly recommends that professionals in the field of guidance initiate an aggressive program under the aegis of the American Dental Association to conquer these problems.

Reifling, Geneve G. "Dentistry--An Indiscriminate Career for Women." Bulletin of the Academy of General Dentistry pp. 38-39, September 1963.

A female dentist writes on the absence of sex discrimination within her profession compared to accounts of its existence in other fields. Because women in dentistry enjoy such unqualified acceptance, she considers their limited success can only be due to "lack of academic training, technical skill, application, and the desire to succeed."

Kanterman, Cyril B. "Why Not More Women in Dentistry?" Dental Students' Magazine 42(1):43-44, October 1963.

The myth that women are intellectually and physically inferior to men does not bear up under closer scrutiny. Except for conditions which require sheer strength, women are demonstrably stronger and are certainly equal to the demands of a career in dentistry. The author of this article, a male dentist, submits that tradition itself represents the primary obstacle to women's pursuit of that profession. However, society is becoming less rigid in its long-held notion that tending family and home is the sole baliwick of women, and there appears to be a greater tolerance for those who aspire to formerly all male occupations, including dentistry. Statistics in support of this statement revealed that during the 1960-61 academic year, there were 88 women enrolled as undergraduates at 32 dental schools. (This figure does not include those in auxiliary programs.) After two years, their number had grown to 115 at 38 dental schools, a promising trend according to the author, but still only a fraction of the 13,576 total dental undergraduate enrollment. If the profession is to benefit from the talents of outstanding students, then it must recognize women among the potential contributors and eliminate the impression that it is for men only.

"Newfoundland Dentists Elect First Woman President." Journal of the Canadian Dental Association 30(1): 35, January 1964.

Report of a convention held by the Newfoundland Dental Society in October 1964 at which a woman, Kira Obrazcova, was named its president. She is thought to be the first woman to head a provincial dental organization. Listed are her credentials along with the names of other officers and guest speakers.

"Fitting into a Male Environment (Or Not Fitting)." Probe 16:9, 1965.

Dentistry may indeed be a rewarding career for women, but because of their perceived inadequacies, the process of attaining that professional status is sometimes very discouraging. The transition from conditioned feminine activities to the reality of functioning within a male-dominated setting is difficult, and success may ultimately depend upon the ability to be self-assertive. These conditions are described to account for the absence of many successful women in dentistry and to draw attention to the efforts required of those who do triumph.

Strange, Evelyn M., and K.H. Lu. "Attitudes of Senior High School Students Toward Dentistry as a Career for Women." J.D.E. 29(2):175-178, June 1965.

A study was undertaken among seniors at six high schools to evaluate their attidudes toward dentistry as a career for women, and based upon information gathered, to recommend more effective methods of recruitment to ensure that increasing public needs would be met by an adequate number of practitioners. Method of analysis is described in detail with particular emphasis on identifying variances between male and female response to certain questions. Results of the survey are arranged into four groups: professional image in general, attitudes toward women entering dentistry, attitudes toward dental education, and influences of career decisions. Given a choice of twelve occupations, dentistry ranked seventh among male students and tenth among females. Dentistry was not a favored career choice among women who perceived it to be in conflict with marriage and a good home life. Women were judged equal to men in capability, but few of either sex thought that more women should become dentists. Among the various reasons for not considering dentistry, lack of interest appeared to be a major factor. Students were little influenced by their own dentists in making career choices.

Recommendations included a wider dissemination of information to stress the value of dental care and to depict career opportunities available in that field. It was felt that this data should be directed not only to students but also to their parents who exert considerable influence on career selection.

Finally, it was recommended that women dentists themselves be enlisted to demonstrate that career and marriage may successfully be combined.

Mantell, P.A. "Report on a 'Careers Convention.'" Dental Health 5(2):19-20, April/June 1966.

A senior tutor at the Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Hygiene reports on his participation at a "Careers Convention." Three occupations for women in dentistry were presented in his exhibit: dental surgery, dental hygiene, and dental assisting. Comments from parents and students at the assembly revealed that some were not cognizant of the fact that women could become dental surgeons, others did not accept it as a suitable profession for women, and some parents objected to the length of time required for training, which they felt marriage would render useless and wasted.

Since most young women who made inquiries at the exhibit appeared to have chosen the arts as their course of study, the author concludes that those who chose science were already certain of their goals and therefore had no need to attend the convention. For this reason, he recommends that information about dental careers be brought to younger students in advance of their commitment to either "Arts" or "Science."

"Dental Womanpower in Canada." Labour Gazette 66:367, 371, July 1966.

An article concerned with the scarcity of women dentists in Canada makes recommendations based upon response to a study conducted by the author of Dental Manpower in Canada. Ninety-seven women members of the Canadian Dental Association were asked about their professional education, hours of work, type of practice, family background and marital status. Of the 75 who replied, more than two-thirds were born outside North America and were likewise educated in countries other than Canada. Primary fields of specialization were public health and children's dentistry. Married women dentists, especially those with young children, commented on various factors critical to the success of home and career, including proximity of office to home, diligent planning of time, and restricting the type of office maintained. The difficulty in recruiting women dentists in Canada parallels that in the

United States where a report cited the following reasons for women's lack of interest:

- insufficient information concerning the study and practice of dentistry
- a perception of dentistry as a man's profession
- parental reluctance to make financial investments in dental education for daughters
- concern that marriage prospects are lessened by professional education and career
- opposition by male dentists and public prejudice.

Details related to women as dental auxiliaries are also presented. The profession of dentistry must be open to receive women at all levels, and academic requirements for ancillary personnel must be more formally stated to reduce dependence upon immigrants and on-the-job training.

Rozar, Lily B. "Lucy's Legacy." CAL (Certified Akens Laboratories) 29(12):16-17, June 1967.

By successfully challenging society's inflexible view of woman's proper place in the nineteenth century, Lucy Hobbs Taylor made it possible for those who followed to share in her victory. This article, based upon information from the Kansas Historical Society, describes the personal qualities which led to her ultimate distinction as the first woman graduate of a dental college in the United States.

"Women Dentists." Br.D.J. 124:53-54, January 16, 1968.

In this report, several factors responsible for women's changing role from traditional domestic life to business and the professions at the end of the 19th century are presented as background. The accomplishments of two prominent women dentists from that era are cited to demonstrate that women can succeed despite prejudice against them, and that opposition from the public and male colleagues can provide impetus for greater success rather than be a deterrent to it.

The growing demand for dental care, coupled with a shortage of professionals to meet this need, generated a number of surveys to gather information from current and potential women dentists. Of those who were no longer in active practice, reasons given were:

- shortage of available part-time opportunities within a reasonable distance from home
- lack of confidence to resume careers following a break in continuity of practice and the resultant need for refresher courses
- difficulty in finding suitable household help at an affordable cost, or even at a cost which would make resumption of a career profitable.

The report concluded that Britain's fiscal system discouraged married women with families from practicing in their professions, and expressed the opinion that information garnered from the surveys should enable authorities to consider better means of utilizing current practitioners and attracting more women to the dental profession. Also stated was the fact that professional women's organizations in Britain and elsewhere were making efforts to help women in developing countries begin to improve their status.

Clark, B. "Women in Dental Medicine." Tufts Dental Outlook 38(3):8-9, Spring 1968.

A 1971 alumna of the Tufts Dental School discusses the shortage of women dentists in America and calls attention to the disparity in number between foreign-born and native applicants to dental schools. Of 25 women dentists who attended a recent Massachusetts Dental Association meeting, only 7 were native Americans, a figure representative of the limited number of female dental school applicants. Standards for admittance need not be lowered in order to fulfill growing public needs for dental care, but rather they can be maintained by recruiting more women. Their special skills and their interest in the treatment of children, public health, and ongoing dental school programs are essential to meeting increased population demands. A study conducted among women dental students in 1961 confirmed their interest in pedontics and orthodontics in contrast to the majority of male students who preferred private and independent practice. A second study in the same year reported three primary reasons why high school girls rejected dentistry as a profession:

- It was regarded as a masculine profession.
- It was too costly and would interfere with marriage.
- They objected to working in people's mouths.

The author counters with information which refutes each argument and emphasizes that the American Dental Association should take more initiative in providing facts about career opportunities in dentistry.

Asgis, Alfred J. "More Negro Dentists and Women Dentists." New York Journal of Dentistry 38(8):355, October 1968.

The absence of any definitive response from the dental profession to an A.D.A. resolution calling for expanding the duties of dental auxiliary personnel to meet current and anticipated needs prompts an editorial in which alternative solutions are proposed. Among them is the recommendation that untapped resources within the ranks of Negroes and women be utilized and further, that financial aid be provided for qualified, socially-oriented students. The editorial concludes that the interests of the people can best be served by such action.

Bruenn, Anna L. "Only 'Health Dentistry' Will Bring Women into the Profession." New York Journal of Dentistry 38(9):415, November 1968.

A woman dentist responds by letter to a previously published plea that more women consider dentistry as a career. She holds out little hope that this aim will be achieved and outlines reasons for her opinion. She criticizes the current practice of preventive dentistry for being more concerned with dental rehabilitation than with nutrition, environment and the maintenance of healthy teeth, stating that, "This type of dental practice will not appeal to women seeking a professional health-career. Women are concerned with a service for children and adults not subject [author's italics] to rampant caries and other oral disorders as a result of neglect or ignorance, or both." With priorities thus reversed, dentistry becomes less a profession than a mechanical performance. She therefore calls for more editorial attention to be focused upon needed reforms in the practice of dentistry.

"Homemaker, Dentist, Department Head, and Dean." Dental Student 47(5):328, February 1969.

Former ballerina Dr. Jeanne Craig Sinkford combines teaching and administrative duties as associate dean and head of the department of prosthodontics at Howard University College of Dentistry. Dr. Sinkford,

a Phi Beta Kappa undergraduate in psychology and chemistry, received a D.D.S. at Howard and advanced degrees in physiology at Northwestern. She recognizes the critical need for black urban dentists and continually recruits students for this training. She champions female integration in a male dominated profession and has eight women in her classes. The versatile dean is the wife of an assistant professor of pediatrics and has two daughters.

"For a Dental Career, It's Never Too Late." Dental Student 47(6):407, 424, March 1969.

Cornelia Anderson was one of three women in the freshman class of Tufts University School of Dental Medicine in 1969. Anderson, married and the mother of three children, began her education as a home economics major, changed to geology, decided that was not a field for women, switched to medical technology, and finally majored in biology. She thought that a dental career would involve family sacrifice, but instead she found that it brought her closer to her children, who assumed an increased share of the household responsibilities. She believes it has been beneficial to the family. After graduation, Anderson says that she intends to go into the clinical area of dentistry and work in one of the ghetto areas of Boston.

"Dentists Licensed in Maryland in 1965." Journal of the Maryland State Dental Association 12(1):12-15, April 1969.

This report lists results of a 1965 survey conducted by the Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners. Of 2,130 registered dentists in the state, 93% (1,982) responded; of 1,312 civilian dentists in this number, there were only 5 women. Other information includes statistics relating to age, professional education, geographic location and scope of activity.

Dr. Eva E. Semon of Maryland is mentioned as the first U.S. woman to graduate from the Baltimore Dental School; her six predecessors had all been natives of Germany. Following her graduation, no women were permitted to matriculate at the college for the next 21 years (1878-1899).

Dinerman, Beatrice. "America's Women Dentists." TIC 28(6):1-4, June 1969.

Despite gains made by women dentists since their earlier need to supplement their incomes by such activities as removing superfluous hair, piercing ears, and selling preparations for teeth and eyes, their number continues to decline. Anticipated shortages of dental practitioners might best be met by full utilization of women in the profession, but although this solution may appear simple and obvious, the means to implement it are not. Using results from two surveys--one conducted among women dentists, the second among leading educators in the field--this article identifies reasons for the prevailing lack of women dentists and seeks simultaneously to dismiss any reservations concerning their suitability for the practice of dentistry. Certain professions, dentistry among them, are considered masculine by nature, thus acting as a deterrent to potential women dentists. Survey findings refute charges stemming from this concept and in fact indicate that women are under no inherent emotional or physical handicap which would affect their professional ability. The following steps are suggested to present a more positive view of dentistry to women:

- more enlightened counseling
- an educational campaign to alter sexist attitudes by portraying both male and female dentists
- more active participation in recruitment by dental organizations and women dentists themselves

Subtle discrimination against women dentists persists, largely because they are seen by society as a whole and by some male dentists individually, as a threat to the status quo. It is the author's contention that change will come about only when the same standards are applied equally to men and women.

Selbe, J. "A Fair Question: Why Not More Women Dentists?" Dental Survey 45(6):38-40, June 1969.

The subject of women dentists and their declining number within the ranks of working women in the United States is addressed in this editorial written by a woman dentist. Her own experience is offered as proof that marriage and career can successfully be combined because of flexibility both in scheduling time and in locating one's practice. The physical demands of dentistry are no greater than those

required of nurses, sales clerks, teachers or housewives. Nor do finances appear to account for women's poor numerical representation in dental schools, given that equal costs for studies in medicine and law have not discouraged women from pursuing those careers. The problem must be met through the efforts of the profession itself in educating students and guidance counselors at the high school and college levels.

"Woman Dentist on Active Duty." U.S. Navy Medical News Letter 54(1):38, July 1969.

A woman dentist in the U.S. Naval Reserve, Lt. Helen M. Paulus, is featured in a brief news item. Although two other women dentists served earlier in the Naval Dental Corps (one of whom was the first woman to serve in any of the United States armed forces), Lt. Paulus is the first to remain on active duty following the end of World War II.

"Recruitment of Women for Dentistry." North-West Dentistry 48:215-216, July/August 1969.

This report prepared by the Vocational Guidance Committee of the Minneapolis District Dental Society urges that able young women should be encouraged to join the dental profession. The fact that there are 17,000 dental hygienists and 96,000 dental assistants indicates that dentistry is a suitable realm for women. It is up to the profession to let women know they are wanted. Although there is mental and physical strain associated with a busy dental practice, practice arrangements and schedules can be adjusted to the individual. The high cost of a dental education is worthwhile in terms of the lifetime gains it can bring a woman.

The report notes that women are well-suited to dentistry because of their understanding and sympathetic natures, greater supply of patience than most men possess, manual dexterity, and traditional role as comforters. Other equally necessary qualities are a willingness to assume responsibility, good judgment, determination, and a strong will. After a dental education is completed, all types of practice and specialties are as open to women as they are to men.

Kinsler, Miriam S. "The American Woman Dentist: A Brief Historical Review From 1855 through 1968." Bulletin of the History of Dentistry 17(2):25-31, December 1969.

It is likely that America's early settlers received dental care from female practitioners, reasons the author, a woman dental student. In 18th century England, many women practiced dentistry for profit, work that then ranked as a very lowly trade, and some may well have come to the New World. Examples of the colorful claims and remedies of several women practitioners in England are recounted from historical records and advertisements.

In America, the first woman to maintain her own dental office and gain public acceptance as a competent professional dentist appears to have been Dr. Emeline Roberts Jones, born in 1836. She learned procedures by watching her dentist husband at work and practicing on extracted teeth. She became his partner, carried on the practice alone after his death, and was one of the first applicants to be accepted as a lawfully registered dentist in Connecticut.

Dr. Lucy Hobbs Taylor, born in 1833, reversed the sequence. After finally becoming the first American woman granted a D.D.S. degree, she trained her bridegroom in dentistry. Acquiring her own training was a long, frustrating challenge. Rejected by the Ohio College of Dental Surgery and many dentists she applied to study with, Dr. Hobbs eventually found a preceptor and then practiced for five years before the Ohio College granted her a degree.

The article concludes with statistics on American women dentists since 1900. The number rose until 1920, then declined, and should increase as a result of recent recruitment efforts.

Levine, Philip T. "Women in Dentistry." J.D.E. 33(4): 487-492, December 1969.

The author presents data from the National Health Survey related to the extent of dental disease among adults in the United States and calls for the institution of innovative methods to provide more effective dental care. Preventive dentistry, in contrast to repair technology, must be fully explored, with corresponding attention to its impact on the direction of education and training. The participation of women

is fundamental to the fulfillment of national dental care needs. This fact has already been well documented by the large proportion of women dentists in every western nation except the United States, where the declining enrollment of women at dental schools has only recently begun to show an upward trend.

The University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine developed a special program to recruit women students; its main thrust was to identify reasons for women's disinterest in dentistry and to portray the integral relationship of dentistry to total health care rather than as an isolated profession. A lack of knowledge about the broad range of specialization within the dental profession, and of the skills required for their implementation nurtures the perception of dentistry as a masculine career. Aligned with its recruitment effort, the University conducted a two-day meeting of student advisors from thirty women's colleges and universities in the Northeast. A follow-up questionnaire designed to assess the effectiveness of the conference produced positive response indicating that as a result of comprehensive information acquired there, many advisors considered themselves in a better position to guide women students toward careers in dentistry. Additional undertakings by the University directed toward potential women dental students included production of a film depicting the rewards of dentistry and recruitment efforts at the high school level to instill motivation at an earlier age.

1970-Present

O'Shea, Robert M., and Lois K. Cohen (eds.). "Public Opinion and Dental Manpower, 1959 and 1963." Journal of Public Health Dentistry 30(3):195-197, Summer 1970.

Information for this article was culled from the results of two national surveys conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago--one conducted in 1959 among 1,862 adults, the second in 1968 among 1,482 adults. Response to two questions relating to women dentists revealed that nine years had brought no increase in the small percentage of patients who had been treated by a woman dentist (5% in both years).

"Association of American Women Dentists." TIC 29(8):16, August 1970.

This article highlights the Association of American Women Dentists and points out its unique status as the only national organization devoted solely to the interests of women dentists in the United States. Stated objectives of the Association are "to promote good fellowship and cooperation among its members and to aid in the advancement of women in dentistry."

Listed among its activities are the granting of low interest loans to promising women dental students, maintaining a current list of women dentists in the United States and, in cooperation with the American Dental Association, publication of a pamphlet which encourages women to seek careers in dentistry. Toward that same end, future plans call for a study of factors which exert a positive influence on high school and college students making career choices. The basic organizational structure of the Association is presented along with membership requirements for local organizations seeking alliance with the national group.

Levine, Philip T. "Distaff Dentists." J.D.E. 34(4): 352-357, December 1970.

The professional choices women have made in the past half century remain unchanged. U.S. Department of Labor figures show that only 1% of the female work force is engaged in the five professional categories of dentistry, medicine, science, engineering, and law. Stenography, typing, secretarial, sales, factory, and domestic work are still the most populated categories for women. Medicaid, population growth, and public concern for dental care and hygiene have taxed the resources of the dental program and increased the demand for services. Although more women are needed in dentistry, they have been hindered from pursuing dental careers by male discrimination, the failure to create new programs to accommodate women, and the false assumption that women will give up dentistry for marriage and motherhood. The author, a male associate dean at University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine, proposes that the dental profession will be more attractive to women when day-care centers are established within universities, family responsibilities are shared by the husband and wife, and society realizes that male and female roles can

cross without losing their primary identification. Dentistry is shown to be an exciting, fulfilling career which permits a flexible schedule for today's "intellectually curious and socially conscious woman."

Linn, Erwin L. "Professional Activities of Women Dentists." JADA 81(6):1383-1387, December 1970.

To update information about women dentists in the United States, the author, a male sociologist, sent questionnaires to 1,588 women dentists. Seventy-seven percent of the 785 respondents reported that they were actively employed in dentistry, although of those in private practice, only 49% were working full time. Nineteen percent of the respondents specialized in pedodontics or orthodontics, which suggests that the popular belief that most women dentists treat children should be reexamined. In addition, of the 55% of the women who characterized their practice as general, only 3% would have preferred to have a practice restricted to patients under 18 years of age.

Women dentists in private practice tended to have a high percentage of women patients. The author points out, however, that women are more likely to go to a dentist than men, so a majority of all dental patients in America are women. Twenty-three percent of the women dentists in private practice indicated that they had been so busy during the previous year that they had to turn away some people who sought dental care. On the other hand, nine percent reported not having as many patients as they wished.

Other conclusions drawn from this survey were that the degree of sex bias encountered by women dentists remained unchanged during the past forty or fifty years; that women are much more likely than men to move between towns or cities during their careers; and that women dentists are more inclined than men dentists to participate in dental public health programs -- an area where the need for professionals should increase greatly in the future.

"Why Not More Women in Dentistry?" Dental Student 49(5): 31, February 1971.

Why are so few American women interested in becoming dentists? This anonymous article quotes Dr. Philip T. Levine, a dean at the University of Connecticut

School of Dental Medicine, who says that dentistry has somehow acquired a "men only" tag in the United States, and women have unquestioningly accepted it. He hopes that women's liberation will soon come to dentistry, because it is a field that can satisfy women who seek fulfillment as educated people while still enjoying marriage, children, and social exchange.

Response: Lisulow, Veronika. "Here's Why." Dental Student 49(5):31, February 1971.

A woman dentist suggests several factors which may account for the very small number of female dentists in the United States. These include inadequate day-care facilities, the migratory habits of the American family, and the unfeminine image Americans have of the dental profession. More should be done, the author concludes, to demonstrate that dentistry can be very feminine as well as challenging and enjoyable for women.

Blaine, H.L. "Shortage of Dentists? Look to 'Womanpower.'" Dental Survey 47:34-36, March 1971.

A woman dentist examines the reasons why so few women are represented in her profession in the United States. (Fewer than 1% of all dentists in the United States are women, contrasted with more than 70% in the USSR.) The author considers our country's cultural heritage to be a fundamental cause of this disparity. Historically, women were cast in a protected but subordinate role where they remained even as the role of men evolved to reflect the country's progress toward a less perilous and more civilized life. The results are evident today in the male dentist/female hygienist concept.

Growing public needs for dental care demand that these attitudes be changed so that women are able to make their contribution to dental service. The results of two surveys support this position: the first, conducted in 1958, revealed that contrary to popular belief, most women do continue their careers during and following marriage and motherhood; the second, conducted in 1969, disclosed that women dental students shared essentially the same academic prowess as their male counterparts. Their dropout

rate was no higher than that of men, and occurred for the same reasons rather than for those commonly associated only with women, i.e., marriage and motherhood.

Eisenberg, L. "Medical Womanpower: A Statistic Goes 'Astray.'" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry 41 (3):348-349, April 1971.

The editor of this journal attempts to rectify an erroneous citation contained within the Carnegie Report on "Higher Education and the Nation's Health: Policies for Medical and Dental Education." The report had stated that merely increasing the number of women in dental and medical schools would not bring an equivalent increase in their services inasmuch as many with young children would either work only part time or withdraw from practice completely. The authority for this conclusion was a footnote which read: "Among female medical school graduates active from 1931 to 1956, 45% were working full time or part time in 1964." The reference cited, however, attributed 45% to women in full time practice only; the total for both full and part time is 91.1%, a finding additionally substantiated in an unpublished study of Radcliffe alumnae in the field of medicine. The author also warns against making unfair judgments regarding the capacity of women physicians to equal their male colleagues in time expended and number of patients treated. Their success must be viewed as extraordinary in view of the obstacles which they continue to meet and overcome.

Gray, B. "When the Dentist's Wife Is a Dentist." CAL (Certified Akens Laboratories) 33(11):5, May 1971.

Tensions resulting from the dual roles of female dentist/dentist's wife are described in the letter to the author who analyzes the problem using conversations with a friend as her technique. Although she has personal knowledge of a few successful husband and wife dental teams whose fields of specialization are complementary, she speculates on the degree to which professional rivalry produces marital discord. The author sees a need for more women dentists in America and, given their superior performance in auxiliary positions, she considers that a more positive attitude from the public and

the dental field itself will provide impetus for women to raise their career aspirations. Her friend holds the view that where male vanity is threatened by a lack of dominance in the home and by a wife whose professional success exceeds his own, pregnancy is frequently his answer to solving both problems.

Xhonga, F. A., and J.P. Vernetti. "Woman Power - An Unused Source for Dentistry." Journal of the Southern California Dental Association 39(6):447-450, June 1971.

In many European countries, dentistry is considered a feminine profession. Women account for 25% of French, German, and Norwegian dentists, 50% of Greek and Danish dentists, and 80% of Finnish and Russian dentists. The authors of this article, a female and a male dentist on the faculty of the University of California School of Dentistry, note that the situation is radically different in the United States, where only one percent of all dentists are women. This situation is particularly mystifying, they say, because dentistry is a discipline which requires qualities with which women are naturally endowed: patience, compassion, artistry, an aptitude for detail work, and manual dexterity. They also point out that the woman dentist can schedule her office hours around the demands of family life, which should make the profession particularly appealing when compared to other careers. Dentistry should be promoted as an attractive opportunity for women, they say, and the promotion channels should include school guidance counselors and the mass media. At the same time, male dentists must be persuaded to accept women as equal colleagues.

Linn, Erwin L. "Women Dental Students. Women in a Man's World." (Part II "Toward a Sociology of Dentistry.") The Millbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 49 (3):63-76, July 1971.

A woman's choice of dentistry is a challenge to conventions about what is man's work, and therefore elicits a wide range of reactions, says the author of this article, a male sociologist. The reactions of family members, friends, male dental students, and dental school faculty, as reported by 16 women dental students, constitute the primary data of this paper.

Only one of the interviewed students experienced a negative reaction from an immediate family member, but many reported that people outside the family obviously thought that dentistry was a peculiar profession for a woman to choose. The reactions of male students, as related by both male and female students, tended to be negative. Men questioned the abilities of women, and women reported feeling that they were on trial and also that they were resented when they performed better than men. In addition, some of the women students complained that they were subjected to crude sexual jokes made by the male students. The author found that the women were routinely excluded from most informal social activities, and some were directly challenged by male students about their pursuit of a career. Many reasons were given by the women for their decision to become dentists, but none had anticipated that the masculinity of the profession might be a handicap.

Cohen, R.A. "Lilian Lindsay, 1871-1960." Br.D.J. 131:121-122, August 3, 1971.

An account of the life of Lilian Murray Lindsay follows her activities from early school days and her decision to become a dentist through 1895 when she became the first woman graduate of Edinburgh Dental Hospital, to her death in 1960. In addition to maintaining a dental practice with her husband, she was also a prolific author. Included among her many writings was an autobiography in which she recorded her experiences and difficulties while still a student.

"Womanpower in Dentistry: An Update." Dental Survey 47:7-8, August 1971.

Information presented in this article supports continuing efforts to recruit women dental students. It notes that three women are among a group of 17 students entering the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine, and reports on the personal experience of one coed dental student (1 of 6 among 530 total) enrolled at the Temple University School of Dentistry. In her view, more

women might recognize their aptitude for dentistry and consequently place it among their career options if they considered it an art form (as in dental reconstruction) as well as a science. She encountered no discrimination at dental school, nor had any patient ever refused treatment from her, and she anticipated a productive future in dental practice combined with marriage.

"An Untapped Resource?" Dental Economics 61:25, September 1971.

Womanpower is seen as the solution to rising demands for dental care in an article which cites statistics to substantiate this conclusion. Reasons for the declining number of women dental students were attributed to the following circumstances:

- tradition
- cultural patterns
- hostility toward successful women
- admissions policies
- absence of flexible school schedules
- lack of counseling and guidance at the high school level
- recruiting competition for dental hygienists/assistants
- women themselves

Women should give serious consideration to a career in dentistry which offers equal rewards to both men and women.

Hiller, Audrey. "Women in Dentistry?" Dental Economics 61:23-26, September 1971.

A woman dentist writes in this article that although women medical students may still encounter discrimination, the situation at dental schools is not a parallel one. Drawing from her own experience as the only woman in a class of 80 students, she recalls that her years of training were free of any deliberate prejudice. Suggestions for academic planning are offered to prospective women dentists, and the subject of combining marriage, motherhood and career is fully developed in a description of her arrangement to accommodate the demands of each with the support and encouragement of her husband. She faults the profession for emphasizing careers as dental

hygienists and assistants and for failing to promote dentistry as an attractive profession for women. School counselors and individual dentists must also make a positive effort to acquaint more women students with the merits of a career in dentistry.

Levine, Philip T. "Women in Dentistry - A Man's Problem." J.D.E. 35 (9):32-34, September 1971. Also JADA 83(6) 1253-1254, December 1971.

Overlapping patterns in contemporary society present a unique problem for women who seek careers in dentistry: they are encouraged to be independent, but constrained by the demands of marriage and motherhood; they are getting married at an earlier age, yet required to spend more time acquiring the education needed for a rewarding career. The author of this article, a male dentist, considers that the two paths need not be mutually exclusive provided that certain social changes can be effected, among them the elimination of sexism within the dental profession and a greater accommodation to the special needs of married women in such diverse areas as curriculum changes and child care facilities. Professional equality requires domestic equality, and as men continue to learn and understand more about themselves and about women, they will feel less threatened by the reversal of stereotyped roles, to the ultimate benefit of both sexes. These changes in attitude need to be initiated at a very early age at home and in the schools. In addition to the problems faced by women seeking a career, there are also advantages: pressure to succeed is lessened by the knowledge that reverting to traditional roles remains an option; expectations may not be as high as they are for men; and they may not be the sole source of income and may therefore choose from among a broader range of career opportunities.

Kanterman, Cyril B. "Recruiting Women Students: A Success Story." Dental Student 50(2):6, November 1971.

Why a scant 1.2% of practicing dentists in the United States are women is no mystery, states the male dentist who wrote this editorial. The disparity is culturally based, since the practice of dentistry is the same the world over, and American women are

at least as qualified as those who comprise 40% of Denmark's dentists and 96% of Lithuania's. The author describes a recruiting campaign conducted by Dr. Philip T. Levine of the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine to show how the American dental tradition of male exclusiveness can be breached. Through visits to many campuses and the production of a movie, "Reach for the Star," in which a young girl imagines her bright future as a dentist, Dr. Levine achieved dramatic results in a short time. The proportion of young women among applicants for the Connecticut dental school's Class of 1975 was 2.24%, more than twice the national average. Three of the 19 female applicants were accepted along with 14 males.

Waldman, H. Barry. "Women Dentists at a Health Maintenance Center." JADA 84(1):143-145, January 1972.

A male dentist presents his view that more women may be attracted to a new method of providing dental care--the health maintenance center--than to the individual practice of dentistry. The dental profession regards itself as one of the last strongholds of private enterprise, a position which may have discouraged rather than drawn more women to its ranks. The advantages of such health centers are multifold: community needs are better served at all income levels, there is no involvement in the financial aspects of private practice, it permits greater flexibility in scheduling time, and it affords an opportunity to interact with related health personnel. Men as well as women are encouraged to consider this alternative to private practice in order to provide needed services.

Whitehill-Grayson, Isabel T. "The World of Women Dentists as Seen by One of the 1.2% Practicing Dentistry." New York Journal of Dentistry 42(1):7-8, January 1972.

A woman dentist submits her personal appraisal of the problems leading to a shortage of women in her field. She agrees that efforts should be made during the high school and college years to educate potential dental students to the merits of that profession. Further, the scarcity of women dentists in the United States must be considered independently of their greater numbers in other countries since

socioeconomic conditions are not comparable. In her view, women who undertake the practice of dentistry must pursue it as a full time career in order to justify having displaced male students who have made this commitment. The dual demands of remaining current in her profession and of maintaining a home require not only extraordinary strength but also practical assistance from household help and a supportive husband. She regards the attention focused upon women dentists at present and throughout history as a positive factor in keeping their standards and spirits high and in encouraging women to merit the praise of their male colleagues.

Linn, E. "Women Dentists: Some Circumstances About Their Choice of a Career." Journal of the Canadian Dental Association 38 (10):364-369, October 1972.

A questionnaire sent to all women dentists in the United States by the author, a male sociologist, ascertained the circumstances surrounding their decision to enter the profession. He reports that one-half of the respondents decided to become dentists after entering college, and that the other occupation they most frequently considered was medicine. The percentage is very similar among male dentists.

The author hypothesizes that since so few American women become dentists, those who do must have had more than the average social exposure to dentists. The results of the questionnaire support this theory. In addition, a majority of women graduates from American dental schools reported they received approval from everyone with whom they had discussed their interest in dentistry. Generally, women who chose dentistry tended to have relatives and friends more accepting of their choice than would be expected.

A final hypothesis discussed by the author is that women dentists might be free of conventional sex biases about occupational choices. This was not the case, however, and he concludes that the average woman dentist selects her unusual occupation through some accident of experience or because there are dentists in her family or social circle, not because she is free from sexual stereotyping.

Starr, Jeanne M. "Hygienist to Dentist? Why Not???" Journal of the American Dental Hygienists Association 46:427-428, November/December 1972.

Addressing herself to dental hygienists, a woman dentist says that if she were in their shoes now, she would seriously consider going to dental school instead of receiving training in expanded duties for hygienists. The latter recommendation of the U.S. Public Health Service acknowledges that women are capable of performing functions formerly carried out only by dentists. So why not become full-fledged dentists, as two of her hygienist friends have done with great satisfaction?

A possible solution to the problem of further long costly education, proposed by the author, is the development of a one or two year accelerated course that would qualify hygienists to take a dental licensing examination upon its completion. Hygienists who become dentists would be especially well qualified to help dentistry shift its emphasis from restorative care to prevention.

In the foreseeable future, career opportunities for dentists will expand in neighborhood health centers, hospital dental clinics, and health maintenance organizations, with particular focus on treating the very young and the burgeoning geriatric population. The prospect of working in such a team setting should be appealing to women dentists, because it eliminates the financial burden of starting in private practice and permits arranging work schedules to accommodate both family life and a professional career.

"Dental Dean." Ebony 28(5):84-86, 88, 90, 92, March 1973.

The author interviews Dr. Juliann S. Bluitt, Associate Dean at Northwestern University School of Dentistry. The profile which emerges is that of a woman deeply committed to her profession and to the quality of patient care. Her areas of responsibility relate to clinic service and auxiliary and community programs as well as overall administration and teaching. Dr. Bluitt considers dentistry an ideal profession for women because they possess a high degree of manual dexterity and a natural

capacity to inspire a feeling of security and trust in patients.

"The Dental Student Is a Doctor." Dental Student 51(7): 63, April 1973.

The multi-faceted career of Dr. Patricia Blanton is featured in an article which lists her achievements as teacher, researcher and dental student. Knowledge gained from her study of electromyography, a method of measuring the electrical waves generated by muscles in action, has been applied to a number of specialized dental problems. It is her opinion that dentistry, like medicine, will count an increasing number of women among its ranks each year.

Friend, L.A. "The Career Commitment of Female Dental Graduates." Br.D.J. 135(1):22-24, July 3, 1973; reprinted in J.D.E. 37:18-21, November 1973.

The question of retaining women in the dental profession following graduation is addressed in this article. The author takes issue with a survey conducted by the British Dentists Register in 1965 which concluded that 85% of the respondents were engaged in full or part time practice. An increased number of women applicants to dental schools, coupled with the need for more conclusive information about their eventual contribution to the profession, generated a new survey conducted among 66 women dentists who had graduated from the Birmingham Dental School between 1950 and 1965. Results were tabulated in the following categories: number employed full or part time, marital status, reasons for giving up practice, dental specialty pursued, and higher degrees attained. The survey indicated that 75.5% of all women dentists were employed either full or part time, a figure which might be even lower if one assumed that at least some of the four who failed to respond were not in active practice. A comparison between the number of women employed in medicine versus those in dentistry would appear to corroborate the claim that there are more part time opportunities open to the latter. However, a variety of obstacles relating to domestic help, child care and scheduling frequently made it impractical or impossible for women to take advantage of

these openings. Once the exigencies of raising a family were removed, most women generally returned to their professions. Thus the author concluded that a female dental graduate was apt to utilize her training for approximately two-thirds of the working time of her male counterpart.

Austin, Grace Baliunas, Margaret M. Maher, and Carmine J. LoMonaco. "Women in Dentistry and Medicine: Attitudinal Survey of Educational Experience." J.D.E. 37(11):11-17, November 1973.

The number of women applicants to medical and dental schools remains at a very low level despite special efforts to recruit them. Many potential women students are deterred from pursuing either of these professions because they perceive a conflict between the demands of career and family, they fear discrimination from a "male" profession, or they receive negative counseling from their advisors.

This survey, conducted in 1972 by a college-wide committee on the status of women at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey sought to determine whether--or to what degree--women students perceived that their educational experience was affected by the very fact that they were women. Questionnaires were sent to students and alumnae of the classes 1966 through 1976 at the New Jersey Dental School, the New Jersey Medical School and Rutgers Medical School. Of 196 sent out, 97 (or 49.4%) were returned. Results disclosed that many women students encountered subtle rather than overt discrimination and that it was more often generated by male students than by faculty members (although the latter was thought to be insensitive to female students). The absence of part-time and day-care programs was criticized, and it was felt that there were too few women deans and advisors. The view of women as "second-class" citizens was reinforced among some respondents who observed that women faculty members did not share equal benefits with their male counterparts.

Overall conclusions of the survey, however, indicated that the majority weigh advantages of their career choice more heavily than the problems they encountered. Significantly, response from both current students and alumnae was essentially the same, indicating little change in women's attitudes about themselves.

Recommendations for increasing enrollment of women at professional schools included educating male students to the negative effects of sexist attitudes, investigating possibilities for part-time programs, internships and child care facilities, and utilizing studies such as the subject survey to encourage more female applicants. A full text of the survey, including results, is included in an appendix.

Hillenbrand, Harold. "Women in Dentistry." J.D.E. 37 (11):9, November 1973.

Notwithstanding the fact that men and women are equally capable in the field of dentistry, there exists a paucity of women in that profession. In an editorial directed to this problem, evidence is presented to indicate some progress toward reversing this trend. The number of women applicants to dental schools is increasing, and long-held arguments against combining a career and marriage are being dispelled. The editorial concludes that if in fact the woman dental student finds her way difficult, it may be largely the result of sexist attitudes toward her.

Korf, Stanley. "St. Apollonia Is Beginning to Smile." Dental Student 52 (6):22-23, March 1974.

The author of this article, a male dentist, questions why so few women in the United States become dentists. He believes that many more women should become dentists and that there is great worth and potential for women in the dental profession in the United States. He attributes the lack of women in dentistry to several traditional, cultural, biological, and economic conditions. High school counselors do not acquaint women with opportunities in dentistry due to a basic prejudice away from the sciences toward history, music, and home economics. Males are still considered the only bread winners. Working women create economic

competition and a threat to the concept of manhood. Boys are generally given preference in educational opportunities based on the assumption that women marry and give up their careers. Educating a woman is seen as a waste of hard earned money. Recent figures show that the trend is changing and that more women are entering the dental profession. The American Dental Association is making a concerted effort to attract more women into dentistry.

"Report on Part-time Work for Women Dentists with Family Commitments." Br.D.J. 136(12):513-514, June 18, 1974.

This article summarizes findings of a paper generated by an article entitled, "Career Commitment of Female Dental Graduates," by Juliette R. Epsom. The practice of dentistry is seen as especially compatible with motherhood since it offers sufficient financial return to permit hiring of domestic help, purchase of labor saving appliances, and use of more costly convenience foods in the home. In addition, skills remain constant despite their being utilized less than full time; work schedules may be adapted to the needs of children and changed as they grow older. Only the large expenditure required for setting up practice remains a handicap. A government publication encourages women to pursue dentistry because it permits a great degree of flexibility within the framework of marriage and childrearing schedules, but in fact the opportunities for such arrangements are rare or non-existent. A fundamental problem is that part-time is equated with temporary, thereby resulting in unjust working conditions for married women dentists employed in those situations. The absence of refresher courses for those who have been away from practice is still another problem which requires solution. The author states that, "We did not find evidence of discrimination against women although a little prejudice was reported in general dental practice, but it was not widespread. Discrimination against women is not the problem; indeed we are treated on exactly the same terms as men." In fact, it is the very character of equality which fails to take into account the special needs of women who wish to be both professionals and parents as well.

Response: Br.D.J. 137(2):44, July 16, 1974.

Following publication of an article concerned with part-time work for women dentists with family commitments, several readers submit their thoughts on the subject via letters to the editor. Two of them offer suggestions for accommodating the schedules of part-time dentists, and a third describes how she resolved the problem and ultimately enjoyed the gratification of a successful practice simultaneously with a successful marriage.

Seward, Margaret H., and Desmond Greer Walker. "The Need to Retain Women Dentists in Practice." Br. D.J. 137(8):319-321, 15 October 1974.

The dental profession in the United Kingdom is heavily understaffed, while the rise in demand for dental services is increasing. The number of women dentists needs to continue to increase to alleviate the critical situation. According to the authors, women on the faculty of the Dental Department at the University of London, it is essential that married women dentists be retained as practicing members of the profession to provide and maintain adequate dental care. Ninety percent of single women dentists and eighty-three percent of childless women dentists practice. The authors urge that a retainer scheme for women be introduced to encourage married women to remain in touch with professional activities, continue training, and eventually return to practice. Such a plan would allow for retraining in new dental practices, maintenance of professional confidence, and retention of valuable work potential within the profession. A liaison officer would be available to counsel women dentists and assist in their successful return to employment when possible.

Whitehill-Grayson, Isabel T. "Would You Have Your Daughter Study Dentistry?" New York State Dental Journal 40(10): 600-601, December 1974.

Whether daughters of dentists should receive the same encouragement as sons to pursue their parent's profession raises certain concerns in the mind of one such parent--a female dentist. Social pressures, a demanding curriculum, the anticipated duration of practice, and the specter of discrimination are all considerations to be weighed in responding to this question. The assignment of male-female characteristics to certain occupations diminishes women's motivation and ambition, thereby perpetuating their subordinate status. Education and skills notwithstanding, women continue to gravitate toward the lower ranking or "accepted"

fields in their professions, and the expectation that they simultaneously excel in everything else precludes their attainment of higher professional standing.

Because they possess first-hand knowledge of the demands and skills required, and because they have a vested interest in seeing to it that other women succeed and continue to practice, the author submits that women dentists are the best qualified to evaluate and select women candidates for a career in dentistry. Therefore, her answer to the title question is an enthusiastic "yes".

Howard, John W. "A Small Skirmish in the Battle of the Sexes: T.B. Welch and Women in Dentistry." JADA 90(2):311-313, February 1975.

An ardent and active supporter of women dentists during the late 19th century was Thomas B. Welch, an M.D., dentist, and dental editor who used his publications as a forum for his views. His commitment to equality for women in the field of dentistry was well documented by numerous articles printed in their behalf. Publication of a letter from a male dentist whose opinions were in direct opposition to those held by Welch provoked a controversial exchange on Items of Interest which lasted for approximately six months. Welch continued to feature writings favorable to the cause of women, but the author of this article observes that widespread acceptance of women within the ranks of the dental profession at the turn of the century did not assure an end to their struggle and that despite their recognized ability, their status has changed little during the seventy-five years which followed.

"Women in Dentistry - A Tradition with the McGuires." JADA 90(4):784-785, April 1975.

The career of North Carolina's oldest practicing dentist, Dr. Daisy Zachary McGuire, is detailed in an article which includes an account of other family members who followed her into dentistry. Dr. McGuire's initial interest in the profession resulted from observing her father, also a dentist. Following his death she assumed his practice, but in order to fulfill North Carolina Dental Society requirements, she enrolled at Southern Dental College (now part of Emory University). In 1908 she became its first woman graduate. Her commitment to the dental profession is reflected in the fact that she not only successfully encouraged her husband to become a dentist but all three of her daughters as well.

"Women in Dentistry." Br.D.J. 139(4):153-156, August 19, 1975.

A one-day symposium on the topic of "Women in Dentistry" is reported upon. Planned by the British Postgraduate Medical Federation and held at the Royal Society of Medicine, opening discussion at the meeting was directed toward identifying problems shared by professional women and presenting solutions where possible. Among the issues raised were:

- the difficulty of successfully coordinating home and career. One solution proposed that time and labor saving devices be regarded as necessary expenditures rather than luxuries for working women.
- the need to improve communication between the non-practicing or temporarily retired dentist and others in her profession, possibly by means of regional registers.
- the discriminatory effects of a statute which prohibits women from enrolling in postgraduate refresher courses should they fail to meet minimum salary requirements within a stated period of time.
- the need for greater flexibility in training program schedules.
- the disproportionate number of women in dentistry who hold ancillary positions (99%) in relation to those who are dental surgeons (14%).
- the adverse economic conditions faced by women doctors. Of 12,750 women doctors under the age of 25 in the United Kingdom, 28% were not engaged in active practice, a problem compounded by the growing number of women who continue to enter the profession.

Attention next focused upon retraining and higher education, led by several participants who described the difficulties they encountered upon deciding to resume the practice of dentistry. Both academic and practical instruction should be available at the local level, or funding provided to permit post-graduate education at existing dental schools. Changes in awarding recognition for completion of training to include part-time efforts, and sharing of one full-time position by two part-time personnel were seen as possible answers to restricted schedules.

A retainer plan which utilizes a system of tutor and advisor was praised as a means to overcome limited postgraduate facilities beyond metropolitan areas, and additional monies were requested to fund higher training posts for both men and women. The importance of career counseling during all stages of professional life was stressed throughout the meeting, which concluded with the summary statement that because of limited opportunities, women continued to be thwarted in their desire to participate fully in their chosen fields.

Van Stewart, Arthur, and Louis J. Boucher. "Women Dental Students." New York Journal of Dentistry 45(8):267-269, October 1975.

The enrollment of women in dental schools has increased enormously in the last few years, note the authors, who are both male academic deans. Whatever the reasons may have been for the virtual absence of females in the profession in the past, they seem to have nearly vanished in the 1970s. In spite of this change, female students still encounter problems in dental school. For example, some admissions officers continue to be concerned about what effect marriage and children may have on the candidate's academic performance, and many women resent this. Also, female students suffer from high visibility in an environment where anonymity is more often valued. Another problem is that female role models in the dental profession are sorely lacking for women students. Last but not least, the authors say that barracks' humor is still occasionally evident in the lectures of some professors, and this is a source of embarrassment and irritation for female students.

Schoen, Max H. "Women in Dentistry - A View from Stony Brook." New York Journal of Dentistry 45(10): 307-308, December 1975.

Women already constitute a majority of the personnel in dentistry, when dental assistants, hygienists, and secretary-receptionists are counted, points out this guest editorial by a male dentist who is associate dean for clinical affairs at the School of Dental Medicine, State University of New York at Stony Brook. The new university is trying to change the stereotype that women become auxiliaries rather than dentists. In the first two classes, 12 of the 46 dental students are women.

Patients' reactions have been more positive than negative. Among the students, there is some reverse reaction to pedontics, because of the stereotype that women dentists are primarily children's dentists.

The author rebuts the common concern that educating women as dentists is wasteful, since they won't practice as long as men. By this reasoning, all older students should be rejected, and men should have long ago replaced women as hygienists. Women live longer and can be expected to lead long working lives as dentists, once they gain this professional status, which is very different from that of dental assistant or hygienist.

Martinez, Norman P., and John M. Ivanoff. "Self-Concept Differences Between Male and Female Dental Students." [Abstract]. J.D.E. 40(1):49-50, January 1976.

According to this brief summary of a study conducted at a large private midwestern university, self-concept measurements carried out on 56 male and 28 female dental students showed that, contrary to general belief, the women had a stronger need for autonomy than the men. This was demonstrated not only in their desire for independent functioning but also in their assertiveness and self-willed personalities. The findings obtained with the Gough Adjective checklist were statistically significant. In addition, the women were more conservative, emotional, frank, and helpful and showed fewer repressive tendencies. They were more highly motivated to do well and to accept advice and criticism. They also showed greater potential for establishing rapport with patients.

Whitehill-Grayson, Isabel T., and Bernard N. Grayson. "Attracting Women to Dentistry: A Comprehensive Recruitment Program." New York State Dental Journal 42(2):85-88, February 1976.

The great recent increase in the proportion of dental students who are women raises the question whether intensive recruitment campaigns are recruiting women who are psychologically and emotionally prepared to face lingering discrimination and the profession's many demands. The authors, a female and a male dentist, suggest that recruitment can bring about realistic self-selection by potential applicants if they are given an opportunity to meet with women dentists and see them at work. Two recruitment programs that were

based on this philosophy and held at the New York University College of Dentistry are described. During the first presentation, which included a tour of the dental facilities, high school and college girls had a chance to question women dental students and faculty about what their lives are truly like.

The second, more ambitious program provided visiting college girls with a full day of laboratory and clinical presentations by faculty, most of them women; a luncheon during which they were seated with women students and faculty members; and the chance to try their hand at performing a simple cavity preparation and amalgam filling on a life-size mannequin, after seeing a demonstration. Comments of the visitors indicated that the program succeeded in adding to their insights and motivation.

Menard, Wilmon. "Lady With A Mission." TIC 35(7):7-11, July 1976.

No dentist has a more colorful group of patients than a woman named Ethel Groce, claims the layman author of this travelogue-like article. The patients are Hong Kong's Shui'jen or boat people who spend their entire lives on the coastal waters, working and living on an armada of junks and sampans. Descendants of ancient aborigines who were forbidden to set foot on land, they are a rugged people who shun all dental care until a toothache becomes too painful to bear. Then they come to the houseboat clinic of Ethel Groce, a medical missionary who, without dental training, has become adept at extracting their strong-rooted teeth with a 50-year-old forceps. The extractions tax her strength but have not resulted in tooth or bone fractures or excessive bleeding.

Foster, Diane. "Dentistry's 'Rare Birds.'" TIC 35(10): 8-10, October 1976.

Four dynamic examples of the growing feminine presence at the University of Southern California (USC) School of Dentistry are interviewed by the author, a medical writer. Being a female dental student is more exceptional and difficult than being a black student, says Reva Morgan. A junior, she helped found USC's Association of Women Dental Students and is a past president. Members visit colleges to encourage women to enter the field and act as big sisters to new female students at USC.

Student Marilyn Rest, a former teacher and the mother of two sons, regrets that the possibility of becoming a dentist was not brought to her attention as an undergraduate. She wanted a more satisfying career than teaching and finds that the manual and artistic challenges of dentistry and the one-to-one relationship with patients fulfill the needs of her personality.

Drs. Lyn Kagihara and Jacqueline Arndt are among the few women on USC's dental faculty. Dr. Kagihara's dentist father warned that the profession's physical demands would be too great for her, but technological advances have lessened the need for strength, she points out. Besides teaching three days a week, she works three days in her own office, where she employs two other dentists. Dr. Arndt spent twenty-five years rising through the dental ranks. She started as a dental assistant, earned a B.S. at night school and became a dental hygienist, taught in USC's dental hygiene clinic, and served as an officer in hygiene societies before she finally entered dental school. She teaches four days a week and spends two days in private practice.

Rosenberg, Howard M., and Norman L. Thompson. "Attitudes Toward Women Dental Students Among Male Dental Students and Male Dental Faculty Members." J.D.E. 40(10):676-680, October 1976.

In this paper, a male dentist and a male professor of human learning and development explore the attitudes of male dental students and faculty toward female students. Their findings are based on testing 300 students and 68 faculty members at the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine. In response to questions dealing with their beliefs about women dentists and women dental students, a majority of the subjects answered that most women dentists do not practice full time or continue practicing until male retirement age. The men also said that they believe that women are potentially as suitable for dentistry as men, are not more likely to drop out of dental school than males, and as students are not discriminated against by male faculty or students. Using the semantic differential technique, however, the authors

discovered that male students and faculty found the concept of adult woman to be more congruent with wife than with dentist. In short, both male students and male faculty view the woman dental student as deviant in terms of her role identities. The dental school environment, therefore, has the potential of imposing role conflicts upon a woman student that her male counterparts do not have to face. The authors suggest that this information may be useful in counseling women dental students.

Coombs, Jeanne A. "Factors Associated with Career Choice Among Women Dental Students." J.D.E. 40(11):724-732, November 1976.

In an attempt to shed new light on the assertion by many dental school administrators that the admission of women to dental school can solve such diverse problems as meeting the nation's dental care needs and humanizing the dental profession, Dr. Jeanne A. Coombs, director of the Boston University Center for Health Planning, originally presented this paper at the 102nd annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, New Orleans, 1974. She describes the various factors associated with women's decisions to enter dentistry including timing of decisions, external influences, previous dental experience, and demographic characteristics. Women decide to pursue a dental career one or two years later than their male counterparts after having attended graduate school in the sciences or working as a biologist, chemist, or physicist. Peer approval and parental encouragement are significant factors in their choice. More women dentists' mothers work before marriage and after bearing children, and both parents are more highly educated than those of male dentists. Many women dental students have had direct work experience in dentistry. Consequently, their perception of the nature of dental work is often more accurate than in male dental students. The women students are usually single and from small cities and towns. Women dentists have more professional education than their male counterparts and greater motivation to work directly with people. Women are motivated more by the intellectual stimulation of dentistry and the opportunity to improve existing dental care systems. They are less concerned with salary, prestige, and the opportunity

to work with their hands. Although the data indicate that the time at which women choose dental careers and the factors which influence their decisions differ from those of men, it did find similarities in the backgrounds of all dental students.

Graham, James W. "Comparison of Males and Females in the Dental Admission Testing Program." J.D.E. 40(12): 783-786, December 1976.

Does a sex bias exist in admissions to dental schools? Dr. James W. Graham, director of the American Dental Association's Division of Educational Measurements, compares male and female performance in various tests to determine whether sex differences affect test scores and ultimately admissions decisions. The PMAT/3D is the only measurement which consistently demonstrates sex differentiation. This score favored males by one half standard deviation, although most of the tests revealed a small inconsistent sex difference against males rather than females. Dr. Graham concludes that the existing discrimination between males and females is not significant enough to affect admissions decisions.

"The Work of Women Dentists." Br.D.J. 141(11):329-330, December 7, 1976.

The argument that a dental education is often wasted on women is totally invalid, this unsigned editorial asserts in commenting on a recently published survey. Evidence that few women dentists permanently retire before the usual retirement age was supplied by a British Postgraduate Medical Federation study entitled "The Provision of Dental Case by Women Dentists in England and Wales in 1975." The survey conducted by Mrs. Margaret Seward obtained a 79.1% response from all registered dentists whose names suggested they were women. Only 15% of respondents were not working and over half of these expected to return to work by 1980. Three quarters of the few permanently retired women dentists were either past retirement age or ill.

The survey also disproved the impression that women dentists work primarily in school clinics. A greater

number were engaged in general dental practice, where they can use the full range of their skills and more easily arrange convenient work hours. Half of the women had children under the age of 15 years. Although 41% were working full-time, 44% were practicing less than that, on a part-time or seasonal basis. Fully 43% of the women were married to dentists, and many worked as partners with their husbands in general practice.

The main reasons given for temporary retirement and part-time work were marriage and pregnancy, indicating that these professional women still spend some time at home with children. The editorial calls for the development of schemes to retain women in the profession's active ranks and retraining courses for those who need them.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PUBLICATIONS

Br.D.J.	British Dental Journal
Br.J.D.S.	British Journal of Dental Science
D.Surg.	The Dental Surgeon
JADA	Journal of the American Dental Association
J.D.E.	Journal of Dental Education

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